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VOLUME L. MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

# SECOND EDITION.

## DEATH IN THE STORM.

### A Terrible Cyclone Sweeps Over St. Louis and Vicinity.

### SEVERAL DEATHS REPORTED.

### Full Details of the Work of the Storm in Missouri and Illinois.

### BLIZZARD IN THE NORTHWEST.

### Many Passenger Trains Badly Delayed by the Drifting Snow.

### SEVERE STORMS ARE RAGING IN KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—One of the most destructive cyclones that ever visited the Mississippi Valley passed over St. Louis about 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, and tonight that portion of the city that lay in the path of the storm is marked by demolished buildings, overthrown walls, and unroofed houses. The cyclone passed entirely across the city from north to south, its track being bounded by Tenth street on the east and by Sixteenth street on the west. It moved with remarkable celerity, and the entire destruction was wrought in a few moments. The result is that, so far as can be estimated tonight, fully 200 houses are roofless, quite a number have been demolished, and four persons are reported killed, in addition to a number more or less seriously injured by falling walls and flying débris. It is almost impossible to place anything like a reasonably certain estimate on the financial loss involved, but it is safe to say that it will reach to a half-million dollars.

In addition to dozens of dwellings and stores in the southern, central, and northern sections of the city more or less wrecked, the following big buildings were damaged: The Anchor Mills, Goodwin candle factory, Pullman shops, Van Brock's furniture factory, Kingsland & Ferguson's farm implement works, Missouri Pacific Hospital, Hodgen School, Second Presbyterian Church, Home of the Good Shepherd, the First Presbyterian Church, the Pius Hospital, and the Emanuel Evangelical Church on Morgan street, the steeple of which was blown down into the street, completely blocking the passage until a crew of men could remove the wreck.

The Harmony Club, a Jewish organization, suffered a loss of $3,000 on its club-house on the corner of Olive and Eighteenth streets.

The cyclone seemed to have entered the city in its full force at Twenty-third street and Choteau avenue, passing northeast until it reached Seventeenth and Olive streets, where it swerved, taking an easterly course to Fourteenth street and then turning to the northeast, leaving the city and striking the river just north of Tyler street. The only announcement of the approach and progress of the storm was a dull, sullen roar, quickly followed by a torrent of rain, which in turn was succeeded by sleet, and before the victims could realize what had happened the storm had swept by, leaving wreckage and mangled humanity in its pathway. Trees were torn up by the roots and broken off, telegraph poles were swept down as though they were mere sticks, while the roofs of buildings were lifted from their moorings like feathers and tossed into the streets.

Mrs. Charles Miller, who resides with her husband at Twentieth and Eugenie streets, was sitting in a rocking-chair with her babe in her arms when the roof was lifted from her house. She rushed to the window and just then the wall gave way and Mrs. Miller and her babe were buried under the débris. The babe miraculously escaped without a scratch, but the mother is badly hurt and may not recover. Mr. Miller was in another part of the house and escaped unhurt.

Mrs. Miller tells the following story of how it happened: "The entire roof of our house was blown away, windows shattered, and the rest of the house more or less damaged. When the storm struck the house I was sitting with my baby in my arms. I did not know what had happened at first, but jumped up and ran to the window, throwing my weight against it to keep the wind from blowing it in. In an instant the roof seemed to be lifted off above me, the window came in with a crash, the back gallery and stairs were blown away, and I had time only to see that the air was filled with parts of the wreck that seemed to be whirling around, when I was struck on the head and felled to the floor. When I recovered consciousness the storm had passed. I was covered with blood and I thought my baby was dead, but fortunately I was the worse hurt."

The list of victims is as follows:

THE DEAD.

MRS. MAGGIE CONNORS, aged 40.
BERNARD McCONNELL, aged 40.
JOE WEAVER, aged 9.
WILLIE MARKS, aged 6.

THE INJURED.

TERESA WEAVER, aged 6, both legs broken; will probably die.
MRS. CHARLES MILLER, badly cut and bruised; serious condition.
ANNIE CONNORS.
MAGGIE CONNORS.
FRANCIS CONNORS.

Dr. Nichols, who is attending Mrs. Miller, stated tonight that she is dangerously hurt. The babe is all right.

The cyclone was of not longer duration than five minutes, but in that space it left behind it a track of ruined buildings, unroofed houses, shattered walls, dismantled churches and schools, wrecked factories and mills, streets heaped with débris, and telegraph poles blown down by thousands.

JUST BEFORE THE STORM.

As is usual in such cases the weather preceding the cyclone was close, muggy, and oppressive, the atmosphere being surcharged with electricity, and all the elements of a disastrous outbreak of the forces of nature being present. During the forenoon the day became dark and lowering, the temperature being of a springtime mildness, almost debilitating in its languor. Towards the afternoon a heavy and increasing rain began that was accompanied by fitful but severe gusts of wind suggestive of a stormy March day. About 4 o'clock the skies darkened perceptibly; shortly after that hour one solitary flash of lightning illuminated the lowering scene and a severe peal of thunder followed. It was the only thunder-clap of the threatening day, and might fitly be called the signal for the dread outburst that followed, for hardly had the echoes died away when the cyclone burst upon the city, and a brief reign of terror and desolation succeeded. When it was passed and people dared to venture out of their dismantled homes the storm still continued in a modified form and a severe wind prevailed throughout the remainder of the evening and night, with the temperature steadily falling. Swaying and threatening walls marked every corner along the track of the cyclone and the streets looked as if an earthquake had shaken the

As evidence of the cyclonic nature of the storm the testimony of an eye-witness to the scenes that marked its course will be found significant. Mr. Frank Wilkins, living at No. 2016 Eugenie street, said:

"The wind was a genuine cyclone. I have seen cylones in Kansas, and know what I am talking about. It was a revolving wind-storm, lasting about five minutes, twisting off the corners of strong houses, tearing down factories, chimneys, and filling the air with a whirling mass of bricks and timber. The tin roof of a residence torn off by the cyclone was twisted into an almost compact mass, being dropped finally in the street not covering a space larger than a doorway. I was sitting in my room, which has a window facing the southwest. I saw a sudden drop of the clouds several blocks away in that direction, and in a moment could distinguish the wreck that was being made by the wind. As it neared my house the air seemed filled with the débris of roofs, chimneys, mortar, brick-dust, and other materials. It struck only a corner of the house, tearing off a portion of the roof, and passed down towards the corner of Twentieth and Eugenie. Buildings were damaged and wrecked on all sides, and the entire neighborhood was panic-stricken for several minutes. The cyclone struck that quarter of the city just at 4:30 o'clock and lasted fully five minutes, during which time the shrieks of women and children resounded on all sides."

At Twenty-third and Gratiot streets the entire corner of an unoccupied brick house was cut away as if with an ax.

A man named John Charles was hurled from a wagon, which was overturned, and thrown across the street and against the front of a house. Charles received severe injuries about the head. Mrs. Cahmann, a woman living at No. 2614 Caroline street, had her arm injured by being struck by a heavy piece of flying débris. The house was badly damaged by the wind. A residence on Papin street, just east of Jefferson avenue, had the entire roof blown away and the side wall dashed in. Mr. Breen's residence on the northeast corner of Twenty-first and Randolph lost its roof and had other damages. Many other houses were badly damaged.

The telegraph and telephone wires were badly knocked out by the cyclone. The Western Union and Postal have been at their wits' end with but half a dozen wires between them, while 700 of the telephone wires of the city are down.

GREAT DAMAGE AT BROOKLYN, ILL.

A messenger just arrived from the east side of the river says that the storm in St. Clair County, Illinois, was unusually severe, and that the cry of "Good Lord, save us" was heard frequently outside of the church walls. Brooklyn, a village of about 500 people, seems to have suffered most. The damage at East St. Louis and Venice was largely confined to railroad property and small dwellings and telegraph and telephone poles.

Brooklyn is about three miles north of East St. Louis. Its population is largely composed of colored people. At 8 p. m. it was reported at East St. Louis that the little village had been swept off the face of the earth. It proves not quite so bad as that, though bad enough, and, though several were injured, no lives were lost. A number of dwellings are in ruins. The Baptist Church is entirely demolished and the M. E. church, a frame building, was unroofed and turned clear around on its foundations.

At Belleville, Ill., several public buildings were unroofed, but no one is reported injured.

A late Wabash train arrived at the relay depot in East St. Louis about 8:15 p. m. The engineer and conductor say that during the storm they feared that their train would be thrown from the track so terrific was the force of the wind.

Litchfield, Ill., is also reported as having suffered from the storm.

### DESTRUCTION AT VENICE.

#### Churches and Houses Blown Down—A Woman Seriously Injured.

VENICE, Ill., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—The cyclone swooped down in this vicinity in savage style. A furious gale of wind, accompanied by rain, came from the same direction taken by the tornado which visited this section a few years since. The storm last evening wrecked two churches in Brooklyn, turning one around while it was filled with colored worshipers. Several were slightly injured. The houses on the Irwin Smith and Charles Harvard farms were destroyed. Houses on these farms were destroyed by the cyclone of 1872. A house belonging to a man named Morlack, near Venice, was blown down, and it was reported that a woman was seriously injured. Telegraph poles and wires are blown down in numerous places on the Wabash and other railroads between Venice and East St. Louis. The damage is estimated at $500,000.

STONINGTON, Ill., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—About 5:30 p. m. a heavy westerly wind struck the Catholic church, completely demolishing the building, but, luckily, the services were held in the forenoon.

### MINNESOTA IS NOT LEFT OUT.

#### The Storm Is General in That State, the Snow Drifting Badly.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—Snow has been falling in Minnesota at a furious rate for the last fourteen hours and a forty-mile north wind has piled it into drifts from one to fifteen feet high. Pedestrians have nearly all been driven from the streets and the street railway lines are rapidly becoming impassable. Snow-plows are at work in every direction, but they are practically useless before a wind of such velocity. An attempt will be made to run the horse-car lines all night to keep the tracks clear. The cable lines are running with the constant aid of plows. Reports from the railway offices say that all trains in Minnesota, Western Wisconsin, and the Dakotas are from one to four hours late. The east-and-west lines in Southern Minnesota are suffering worse than those north and west of St. Paul. The rotary plows, which have been standing idle the last two winters, are being used with good effect in the fills. The snow being light is easily cleared away, and if there is a lull in the wind in the next few hours the railways will have trains on time again by tomorrow afternoon.

The total fall of snow for the winter is less than a foot. Reports from the lumbering camps are favorable. The ground began freezing firmly about Dec. 28, and the ice in the swamps has become solid enough to bear teams and men. The output to date, however, has been the smallest in many years.

The Mississippi was open until two weeks ago, and the lakes have had so little ice that nothing whatever was done until yesterday toward getting in a supply of ice for the summer. The ice that is being housed now is only eight inches thick, but the icemen fear a shortage, and are putting in what they can get.

Signal Service reports tonight indicate that the weather will be much colder tomorrow morning, at least 10° below zero.

### THE BLIZZARD IN THE NORTHWEST.

#### It Reminds People of the Great Storm of Jan. 12, 1887.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—A blinding snow-storm has been raging here since before daylight this morning. All trains are delayed, and roads through the country are so badly drifted that they are practically impassable.

IPSWICH, S.D., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—Ipswich is shut out from the rest of the country by

[Continued on fifth page.]

## FOR THE IOWA FORAY.

### Cook County Democrats Drilling for the Des Moines Trip.

### TO HELP INSTALL GOV. BOIES.

### Preparations for a Show Intended to Put Hawkeyes "to Sleep."

### SPECIAL CAR WITH ETCETERAS.

### Regrets That the Iroquois Will Not Be in the Parade.

### CAPT. DOLAN'S CRITICISM OF THE DRILL.

The Cook County Democracy will help to install Mr. Boies as Governor of Iowa this week. A special train has been secured, Maj. Nevans' brass band of forty pieces has been hired, and 200 of the representative Chicago Democrats now at large will march in fine raiment through the streets of Des Moines. All the preliminaries have been settled, and the final drill was held in the Second Regiment Armory yesterday afternoon under the direction of Capt. James H. Farrell.

Thirty-six Democrats drilled with canes and umbrellas. Col. Mike McDonald, who is only a private when Capt. Farrell is around, drilled: John Hopkins drilled, Capt. Billy Ward drilled. So did John O'Brien and John Minwegen and Jerry Sullivan and Billy Niehoff. But Col. Tom Dolan did not. Col. Dolan leaned against the wall and overlooked the movements.

WILL PUT 'EM TO SLEEP.

"We will put them Iowa Democrats to sleep," said Capt. Dolan. "We have Billy Nevans' band and all the boys in silk bonnets and umbrellas and black gloves. We'll kill 'em. I'm sorry the Iroquois Club ain't going with us. We'd show 'em the difference. When we had 'em down in St. Louiey at the convention they wanted to take the right of line from us, and, begar, we wouldn't have it that way. Says we: 'We'll break up first,' and says the Tammany lads: 'We'll break up, too.' They was right behind us, you mind, and we tipped it off to them that the Iroquois was a mob of silk-stocking skates and they didn't have no sort of use for them. Finally the Gineral, he comes along with a feather in his skypiece like one of the ancient order of hats, and, 'Boys,' he says to us, 'you will march on the right of line,' says he, and marches we does, and we gets a great hand from the crowd because our band plays 'Garry Owen' and 'Chippy Get Your Hair Cut' and a lot of other Irish melodies, and the Iroquois band blows 'Die Wacht Am Rhein' going by St. Patrick's Church, and they never was in it at all, at all."

In this entertaining way Col. Dolan held forth while the evolutions were progressing. Capt. Farrell formed his command in line and addressed them.

"You will first mark time," he said. "When I say 'Left' advance your left foot. Now, left!"

Every man in the line except a little Democrat with a tall hat obeyed the order. The little Democrat with the tall hat advanced his right foot.

"When I say left," Capt. Farrell cried sharply, "Mr. O'Flynn will be kind enough to advance his left foot."

"An' didn't I advance me lift fut?" the little Democrat retorted with some asperity.

"No, sir, you did not," said Capt. Farrell. "You advanced your right foot, and we'll have a mighty nice time down in Des Moines if we have to tie your left leg in green ribbons to keep you from clubbing the line."

COVERED THEIR UMBRELLA HANDLES.

This well-merited rebuke was received in the proper spirit, and the drill went on. The Captain put the Democrats through the simpler arm exercise—"presenting," "shoulder-resting," and "carrying" arms.

"You will note," said Col. Dolan, "that most of the guys is not sufficiently carried away by military zeal to forget to cover the handles of their umbrellas with their hands. None of them knows but what the gazaboy next to him might recognize the owner's initials."

After the arm exercise the marching tactics were performed.

"They does pretty well," said Jerry Sullivan, who had to drop out for breath after the third lap around the hall.

"And why shouldn't they?" replied Col. Dolan. "There be's half of them lads that has drilled many a time before this under Stonewall Jackson or Col. McClaughrey. Look at them now, Jerry, my jewel; how can they beat that single file? Why, it must bring back a flood of memories to them. By my soul, if one of them didn't reach out for his bowl of soup when he got to the corner."

THE DRILL A SUCCESS.

In spite of Col. Dolan's critical remarks the drill was a success. Col. McDonald marched in the front line, and he will hold that place of honor beside Mayor Cregier in the Des Moines procession. Col. McDonald was particularly jubilant over the readiness with which the Democracy responded to the orders.

"We will make Iowa proud it elected one of us Governor," said the Colonel. "We already have telegrams telling us that the whole State is waiting for us. We will go through the country in a special car decorated with a banner on which will be inscribed: 'Chicago Will Be the Site of the World's Fair, and We Are the People in Chicago'; also possibly another: 'Iowa Is the Stuff,' or something else appropriate. It is a tribute worth talking about for 200 Democrats to ride 300 miles and neglect their business in order to help land another Democrat in office."

"But I wish the Iroquois Club was going along," said Col. Dolan. "We would make 'em look like quarter horses."

It is understood that the address of welcome in Iowa will be delivered by the Hon. Jerry Murphy, ex-Congressman from the Davenport District.

### TRAINMEN ATTACKED BY THE INFLUENZA.

#### Not Enough Men to Transfer Freight—Much Sickness in the Ohio Valley.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—An official of the freight department of the Pennsylvania railroad stated today that an order had been issued yesterday to agents on the Pittsburg and Wheeling divisions instructing them to receive none but live stock and perishable freight. The reason assigned is the shortage of trainmen, caused by influenza.

Reports from the Ohio Valley and along the Pennsylvania lines in the mountains eastward indicate the prevalence of pneumonia, typhoid fever, and diseases of a similar nature to an unusual degree.

### THE CITY OF WORCESTER ON THE ROCKS.

#### All the Passengers Safely Landed—Damage to the Vessel.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 12.—The steamer City of Worcester of the Norwich line ran ashore on the rocks near Barlett's Reef lightship during a fog early this morning. She was bound from New York to New Haven. The passengers, fifty in number, were taken off and brought to this port. The damage to the vessel is not yet known. There is a marine insurance of $40,000 on her.

### HOSPITALITY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

#### Mrs. Harrison Sparing No Pains to Make Her Receptions a Success.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—Mrs. Benjamin Harrison is a courageous woman, and when certain newspapers started the story that the social administration was to be a failure she decided that nothing should prevent its success. She will entertain with the hospitality that marked the Hayes Administration, and critics had better stand off when a genuinely clever woman determines to succeed. As good a judge as Mrs. Zachary Chandler, who has sat down to state dinners in a half dozen administrations, said Tuesday night that the East Room had never been so richly decorated and that the state dining-room had never seen such a perfect menu. Mrs. Harrison will have the two succeeding dinners as elegant, and nothing will be spared to make the receptions a success. In addition to these entertainments she will give three or four luncheons during the season to from twenty-five to forty ladies. In their way luncheons approach dinners in expense, as they are served in courses and differ little, except that no wine is served. Besides the affairs where guests come on invitation there is hardly a day that from six to eight people are not entertained at luncheon or dinner. Breakfast is the only family meal at the White House. Mrs. Harrison is an approachable woman, and good-naturedly receives at any hour people chance to call. These little informal meetings are the most charming affairs in the list of White House entertainments. Sometimes there are a dozen people happen in together, and Friday evening the Red Parlor was crowded with friends who just dropped in to see the mistress of the White House. Usually some one plays or sings, and last Friday the guests were entertained by Miss Parke of Boston, who played on the zither, cornet, violin, and piano. Among those present were Senator Hiscock with Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger and Miss Hargous, Mrs. Senator Cullom and daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Butterworth, Mme. Romero, Mrs. Hazen, and Mrs. Menocal.

### FATAL RESULT OF A MASONIC CEREMONY.

#### Death of a Minister from Injuries Received During an Initiation.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—The Rev. J. W. Johnson of the Methodist Episcopal Church South of this city died at the parsonage this morning at 1 o'clock. Friday evening last, in company with the Rev. W. F. Marshall of the Episcopal Church of this city, Mr. Johnson was passing through the ceremonies of the royal arch degree in the Huntington Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. During the ceremonies it seems it was necessary that he descend a vault thirteen feet deep by means of a rope tackle suspended from the ceiling above. Two other men had descended the vault previous to Mr. Johnson, one of whom was Mr. Marshall. After preparing the tackle and Mr. Johnson had started to descend the knot fastening the tackle to the lower block slipped, gave way, and Mr. Johnson fell to the bottom of the vault. He was immediately taken out and medical aid was summoned. His injuries seemed to be of a painful though not dangerous nature. He was removed to his home and received the careful attention of his friends and Masonic brethren. Much to the surprise of all and to the unutterable grief of his friends he died as above stated. His remains will be taken to his former home at Hannibal, Mo., for interment. No blame attaches to any one for this unfortunate accident and no persons can be more deeply grieved than are the members of the Masonic fraternity.

### MISS EMMA PURCELL INTERVIEWED.

#### She Says She Loved Mrs. Kniffin Like a Sister.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—[Special.]—Miss Emma Purcell, the central figure in the tragedy at Trenton which cost the life of Mrs. Myra Kniffin, is now at the family homestead, near New Village, N. J. This afternoon for the first time since the murder she consented to tell her side of the case. She is under the care of her brother David. "I need hardly tell you," she said, "that the last week has been one of terrible torture to me. Mrs. Kniffin and I were more like sisters than cousins, so close was the bond between us. We never quarreled. She had a lovable disposition, and all who knew her were drawn toward her."

"What have you to say in answer to the charge of intimacy with Dr. Kniffin?"

"It is false," was the emphatic reply. "Such a charge is groundless. Dr. Kniffin loved his wife with all his heart."

"He quite often walked with you toward the place where you worked?"

"Yes; it was on his way to his stables. After eating he would often wait for me, saying he was going to the stables and would accompany me on my way that far. This was done out of politeness and civility."

### ROBBED THE FARMERS FOR "CHARITY."

#### Arrest of a Man at Sullivan, Wis., on a Charge of Swindling.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—A Deputy Sheriff returned tonight from Sullivan, Wis., with Joseph Peters, alias G. W. Wagner, who some weeks ago collected a large sum of money among Town of Greenfield farmers on the representation that he was an authorized tax collector. He was arrested on a warrant of John Tesch, one of his victims. When arrested Peters had in his possession a letter purporting to be from the Governor of Dakota authorizing him to collect for the Dakota sufferers. The letter is believed to be a forgery, although Peters was making good use of it to enrich himself when arrested.

Dr. Wyl, editor-in-chief of the *Herold*, who goes to Berlin as the European correspondent of the *Herold*, was tendered a farewell banquet at Schlitz Park this afternoon by his associates. Henry E. Legler, another newspaper man, who has just been elected Secretary of the School Board, was also given a farewell spread by his associates of the *Sentinel* this evening.

### DR. BEALE'S TROUBLE WITH HIS CHURCH.

#### On Account of It the Communion Service Is Postponed.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—There was a remarkable scene at the First Presbyterian Church here today. It was Communion Sunday, but the Rev. D. J. Beale, D. D., the pastor, whose troubles have become widely known, announced that on account of the differences in the congregation the sacrament had been postponed. Then he read a letter from Elder John Fulton acknowledging the payment by the pastor of a note for $125 and sarcastically referring to Dr. Beale's financial standing. The pastor said the elder had accused him of dishonesty and demanded an apology. Mr. Fulton responded by saying that he didn't mean to accuse the pastor of embezzlement, but merely referred to his failure to pay his debts. Then Fulton withdrew, and after Dr. Beale had declared the apology unsatisfactory the congregation was dismissed.

#### The Belfast Spider and Murphy Will Fight Tonight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—The Belfast Spider and Australian Murphy were both seen by the Directors of the California Club today, and stated that they will surely fight tomorrow night. Weir's left hand is still practically disabled from the bullet wound through the index finger, which is swollen and stiff. Murphy's left wrist, which was broken in his late fight, is also weak, so the men are likely to be cripples after a few hard rounds. On this account little money is being bet. Weir is a slight favorite.

## READY FOR THE FRAY

### Other World's Fair Candidates Make Chicago Tired.

### AFRAID OF A SQUARE CONTEST

### Tactics of the Anti-Chicago Triple Alliance to Secure Delay.

### THEIR GAME IS ONE OF BLUFF.

### New York Money-Bugs Still Sailing Their Kite with a St. Louis Tail.

### PROMISE OF A FAIR PLAN FOR DECISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—Chicago is ready to have the House fix the place for holding the World's Fair at once and then let the legislation be perfected. This is its answer to the $500,000,000 committee which has gone back to New York claiming that everything has been carried by Gotham. Mr. Springer has ready a resolution providing a method of balloting by which the four cities—Chicago, New York, St. Louis, and Washington—shall have a fair field and no favor and keep up the contest after the manner of political conventions until all the candidates but two be dropped out and final issue is joined. It is quite possible that the anti-Chicago combine, which includes New York, Washington, and St. Louis, won't be ready to accept this proffer, but the opportunity will be given. The opposition doesn't know when it is happy. The jurisdiction of the Foreign Affairs Committee has yet to be fought out on the floor of the House, and the partisans of all the other cities are still insisting on that special committee to be made up of thirteen members. If the House were to designate the location of the Fair before the committee, if appointed, began work its labors would be greatly facilitated. The New York delegation sent Chauncey Depew to Speaker Reed to explain that they couldn't go back to New York without assurances that a special committee would be appointed. The Speaker told the New-Yorkers in the language of the late Elijah Haines that no rights should be lost and that he would recognize any member designated to make whatever motion or resolution was wanted. The New-Yorkers were at first delighted. They sent word to their St. Louis and Washington allies to be ready for the fray Monday, when they would have a resolution for the special committee introduced and passed without reference. This they would follow with another resolution depriving the Foreign Affairs Committee of the jurisdiction it has acquired. The House being without rules, they thought if they had a majority the whole plan could be carried out. But the old heads soon explained to Mr. Flower and his young roosters what parliamentary snags they would meet with. The House has partial rules, having appointed a committee on rules and defined its powers. So whatever resolutions they put in would go to that body, except a motion directing the Foreign Affairs Committee to report. It was pretty late tonight when Mr. Belden and others of the New York members concluded they did not want to do anything tomorrow. The St. Louis crowd hasn't found it out yet, and will go on repeating the New York echo until tomorrow night, when it will wonder why nothing has been done. In its blind way the St. Louis contingent thinks it can get in a lick at Chicago, and the only method it can devise is to tail along after New York.

The program of the New-Yorkers as agreed upon tonight is to wait till Tuesday, when the Committee on Rules will probably meet. The $500,000,000 committee will bring renewed pressure on Speaker Reed to have that committee report out a World's Fair resolution. The Speaker is Chairman of the Rules Committee, but is not so powerful as in the Speaker's chair. He must have two other members with him in order to insure action on any proposition. Mr. Randall is too sick to attend. The remaining members are Messrs. McKinley, Cannon, and Carlisle. Mr. Cannon thinks a special committee useless. Messrs. McKinley and Carlisle have not committed themselves. Should they go with Speaker Reed the proposition would come before the House, but nothing more. Then the battle royal would begin. The Foreign Affairs Committee would promptly antagonize the plan for a special committee and the question of jurisdiction would come up. Mr. Hitt and his associates would give excellent reasons why the subject should be left where it now is, one of them being that legislation is already under way and can be reported out before a special committee can get fairly under way. As the New-Yorkers are working for delay so that they can push their bill through the New York Legislature, this argument would encourage them to fight the harder for a special committee, but it would lose them the support of members who are not committed to any city. However, should the anti-Chicago combine succeed on this point it would next be confronted by Mr. Springer's proposition to begin balloting at once. Washington has complained bitterly that the legislation blocked out by Mr. Hitt and his colleagues ignores the National Capital, because it makes no provision for a big Government appropriation. But in balloting for location it would be on even terms with the other cities, so would St. Louis.

In the meantime the sub-committee appointed by Chairman Hitt is working right along. It holds a meeting tomorrow morning and will discuss the rough drafts of the two bills, one which would cover Washington and the other be suitable for Chicago, New York, or St. Louis. Mr. Rockwell of Massachusetts, being unable to serve, his place will be taken by Gen. Ketcham of New York.

Mayor Cregier, Lieut.-Gov. Ray, Gen. John C. Smith, and several others of the Chicago committee left for home today.

### IN FAVOR OF EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

#### Ex-Secretary Whitney Thinks He Is More Popular than He Was in 1884.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—At the reception last night to the New York World's Fair delegation at the Arlington ex-Secretary of the Navy W. C. Whitney, in one corner of the room, held quite a little informal reception of his own.

In reference to politics Mr. Whitney said: "It is too early to anticipate what 1892 will bring forth, but I must say the feeling in favor of ex-President Cleveland is very strong, and if it continues to increase nothing can prevent his renomination. If anything, I believe Mr. Cleveland is more popular with the masses today than he was in 1884."

### SUFFERING FROM TRICHINIASIS.

#### All the Members of an Oshkosh Family Dangerously Ill.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—The members of the family of George Miller, consisting of six persons, are dangerously ill with trichiniasis, caused by eating smoked sausage. It develops that the hog from which the sausage was made had been eating rats which were thrown to him, and it is now learned that the rats died of trichiniasis. Three of the Miller family may die.

### IS DOM PEDRO'S MIND FAILING?

#### The Aged Ex-Emperor's Troubles Said to Have Affected His Brain.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—[Special.]—Mails just received from Portugal bring a budget of interesting news about the birth of the United States of Brazil, including the first extended statement regarding the event as viewed by sympathizers with the imperial Government whose loyalty to Dom Pedro has not been shaken even by the loss of his throne. Among the newspapers received are copies of *Dia* (Day), published at Lisbon. There is a report that Dom Pedro has grown much weaker, and a hint that the worry and grief he has undergone have seriously affected his brain. Many Brazilians that have remained faithful to their deposed monarch are said to have offered through Dom Pedro's Chamberlain, Count Motta Maia, to assist the ex-Emperor financially and in any other way in their power. It is reported also that the elections in Brazil have been fixed for the latter part of this month, but the exact date is not given, and there is some question whether the information is correct. When the elections are held, however, the districts before represented by one Deputy each will choose three, making a Congress of 375 members instead of 125 as heretofore.

The *Dia* seems to have become a kind of post-mortem organ of the Brazilian Imperialists. In one issue is an account of the so-called "proclamation" by Viscount Ouro Preto, Dom Pedro's Prime Minister, giving his story of the machinations which led up to the overthrow of the monarchy. In winding up his proclamation Viscount Ouro Preto scores the new Government of Brazil. He says the military is without intelligent control, that the salaries paid are inadequate, and that gross favoritism to some officers and injustice to others have marked the promotions. He also complains bitterly of the harsh treatment of the commander and principal officers of his regiment, who were imprisoned for eight days.

At Rio Grande Do Sul, Brazil, a prize has been offered by the Board of Aldermen for a history of the events that resulted in the proclamation of the Republic. Two more Ministers will be appointed—a Minister of Public Instruction and a Minister of Commerce.

### MANY ANARCHISTS COMMIT SUICIDE.

#### A New York Detective Says That Nineteen of Them Have Killed Themselves.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—[Special.]—An interview was published this morning with Detective Miller, in which he asserted that within ten days nineteen Anarchists had committed suicide. He believes that other Anarchists will also end their lives in the same way. The detective has been working on a case where Anarchists were supposed to have formed a gang of firebugs in Brooklyn. Detective Miller's principal witness was a Long Island City Socialist, who had come on from Chicago just after the hanging of Spies, Parsons, Engel, and Fischer. This man told Detective Miller that there was an organized gang of firebugs whose object was to burn the cities of New York and Brooklyn. He also said that after the two cities had been burned it had been arranged that the entire gang, numbering sixty-two men, would at a certain time commit suicide, leaving behind their confessions of their crimes. It was agreed, this man said, among the sixty-two members of the gang that all should die martyrs to their cause.

Detective Miller had a good case worked up against nine of the Anarchists when a private detective employed by a New York firm planned the arrest of the informer. The latter heard of the proposed arrest and escaped to Germany. According to Detective Miller the sixty-two Anarchists who had planned the burning of the two cities were members of the Chicago section of the Socialistic Arbeiters, but upon coming East they joined the New York section, whose headquarters are on East Fourth street, this city. Nineteen members of the band resided in Brooklyn, and the band held sessions every Monday afternoon in a saloon in New York, not even admitting other Socialists into their secrets. The detective says that two weeks ago he received a letter which said that the Brooklyn Anarchist members of the gang had become disgusted with the slowness of their New York brethren, and, believing the cause had been lost, had resolved on suicide. Franken, who killed himself and his wife and child in Brooklyn, is believed to be the first who carried out the agreement of self-slaughter. John Herbi also killed himself. He left a letter saying he intended killing his family, but he did not like to see them die like dogs. Peter Dittmuler is still another Brooklyn suicide among the Anarchists, and the detective declares that all told nineteen of them have sought death within ten days.

### DR. RYLANCE WILL NOT COMPROMISE.

#### He Declares That He Courts the Fullest Investigation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—[Special.]—A story appeared in a morning paper to the effect that the withdrawal by Maj. King of his charges against the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Rylance was not induced by any disbelief in their truthfulness, but was the result of a compromise settlement of the present trouble in St. Marks' Church, as a result of which Dr. Rylance would retire from the pastorate after the difficulty had been hushed up. Dr. Rylance this evening indignantly repudiated the statement as a slander. "It is cruel, it is cruel," he exclaimed, as he paced up and down the room and passed his fingers through his iron-gray hair. "I heard of the story just ten minutes before coming to church this morning. I don't read the papers Sunday, and was only informed of it by my daughter-in-law. This talk about a compromise is all false. It is cruelty, slanderously false. What can I hope to gain from a compromise, I am an old man; I have occupied this pulpit for nearly twenty years, and I have always endeavored to preserve a spotless reputation. If I had to resort to compromise to relieve myself of the grave charges made against me how could I ever again raise up my head in public. I am conscious of my innocence, and will court the fullest investigation for my own vindication."

### CONDITION OF SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

#### The Ex-Speaker Said to Have a Fair Chance of Recovery.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—Al Fletcher of Philadelphia, who held confidential relations at the Capital for many years with Samuel J. Randall and who now bears the same relation to ex-Secretary W. C. Whitney in New York, called on Mr. Randall today and brings an encouraging report of his condition. He says Randall's health is not so bad as people have been led to believe. His mind is perfectly clear and active and he closely follows and takes lively interest in public events. Recently three physicians made an examination at Randall's request and after consultation informed him that he was not suffering from any incurable disease and had a good prospect of recovery. Mr. Randall himself thinks he will be well enough to take his seat in Congress by the middle of February.

### SHOT HIMSELF THROUGH THE HEAD.

#### A 13-Year-Old Boy of Springfield, Ill., Ends His Life.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—Emil Mueller, the 13-year-old son of A. G. Mueller, a prominent citizen of Springfield, shot himself through the head this afternoon, dying instantly. It is supposed to be a case of suicide, although the family claim the shooting was accidental.

## ROCK ISLAND L ROAD

### Plans Being Perfected to Build an Elevated Line South.

### IT WILL TOUCH THE SUBURBS

### The Railroad Company Will Place It Over the Present Tracks.

### CITY COUNCIL PERMISSION DENIED

### Charges Made That It Is Only a Scheme to Defeat Other Roads.

### WHAT IS THOUGHT ABOUT THE PLAN.

While various companies, corporations, and syndicates have had their agents buttonholing Aldermen and lobbying about the Council room and the City Clerk's office in behalf of elevated railroad schemes of a more or less unsubstantial character the Chicago & Rock Island railroad company has, through its engineers and agents, been making practical preliminary preparations for the construction of an elevated road over its tracks from Washington Heights to the Van Buren Street Depot, with a branch track over the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern line from the Indiana State line at East Chicago connecting with the main trunk line at Englewood.

The engineers of the Rock Island company have examined all the sewer maps, plats, etc., to be found at the City-Hall, so that they might avoid the mistake of erecting their post supports over the sewers. They have also taken care to ascertain where conduits and water-pipes intersect their right of way. All this, as before stated, is preliminary to practical work.

The Rock Island road occupies the depot at Van Buren street jointly with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern company, and its line runs parallel with the lines of the latter from Englewood into the city. They have the same trunk entrance to the city. Owing to the great freight traffic of the two lines and the limited right of way which they have within the city limits neither the Rock Island nor the Michigan Southern can compete with the Illinois Central and other lines for suburban passenger traffic. They cannot run their suburban trains on schedule time, and their through passenger traffic is also much interfered with. The construction of an elevated road will obviate many difficulties while accommodating the suburban passenger traffic of the two roads.

It is understood that the arrangement has been made with the Michigan Southern people by which the Rock Island company can run its branch line over the Southern tracks to South Chicago. By this means it will get the great bulk of the southern suburban traffic. The proposed lines will accommodate Colehour, South Chicago, Grand Crossing, Brookline, Englewood, Washington Heights, Morgan Park, Auburn Park, the Rock Island shops, the Stock-Yards, and other points where the population is increasing by leaps and bounds.

WILL NOT ASK THE COUNCIL.

The construction of "L" roads over the lines of the Lake Shore and Rock Island will be cheaper than any other [illegible] selected from the south. [illegible] viaduct to be spanned, the Twelfth street one, as the Rock Island and Michigan Southern have devoutly refused to build viaducts over their crossings. The proposed road can come in at an elevation of fourteen feet, and it is claimed by the railroad people that they have the right to construct a road of the kind proposed without asking the consent of the Council. It would be used not only for suburban trains but for all passenger-trains of the two companies.

Of course this right will be disputed by the Council. Both roads occupy parts of public thoroughfares and in no part of their original ordinances is there to be found any authority for the construction of "L" roads.

It may be said here also that the project is not a new one. It was broached about a year ago. It was then suspected that it was intended to head off the State street "L" or the alley scheme. It is even now hinted that it is renewed for the same purposes. A well-known City-Hall official says that from the care shown in the examination of the plats of the underground piping of the city, and the time and money spent to insure an accurate report, he is convinced that the Rock Island people mean business.

Another reason why the Rock Island people may seek further facilities for suburban passenger traffic may be found in the fact that inside of six months the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne company will have two additional tracks within the city limits from Eighty-seventh street to Archer avenue, and that the Fort Wayne company has already intimated that it would be an active competitor with the Rock Island for passenger traffic from the southern suburbs.

It is further stated that both the Rock Island and Michigan Southern will soon make a proposition to the Council to erect a viaduct over the tracks at Eighteenth street in return for the right to lay some additional side-tracks at this point.

Work on the proposed "L" road will, it is said, be commenced in the course of a few months.

### FREIGHT WRECK ON THE PAN-HANDLE.

#### Twenty-five Cars Piled on Top of the Engine.

DENNISON, O., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—A bad freight wreck occurred on the Pan-Handle at Union Point, thirty miles east of Dennison, this morning, delaying passenger trains five to six hours. The first section of a freight train broke in two. The rear end ran into the front part of the train, wrecking a number of cars. The second section ran into the first, the third into the second, and a fourth into the third, piling up the cars indiscriminately. It is reported that twenty-five cars were piled on top of one of the engines. The wreck took fire and burned up the cars and one engine. Fortunately the trainmen all jumped, and escaped with slight injuries. The wrecking crews from Dennison and Steubenville were summoned to the wreck, and passenger trains are again running on time.

### LAWRENCE BARRETT DOING WELL.

#### He Has Nearly Recovered from the Effects of the Recent Surgical Operation.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—Lawrence Barrett, the actor, has nearly recovered from the effects of the recent surgical operation performed upon his throat. He will leave soon with his family for Southern France. Rest and change, it is believed, will bring back his old-time strength and health.

#### The Put-in-Bay Regatta.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 12.—There was a meeting here yesterday afternoon of the Executive Committee and the Regatta Commission of the Western Canoe Association. Their purpose was to arrange details for the next regatta to be held at Put-in Bay. They were entertained last evening by the local committee at a banquet at the Queen City Club.

### NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Eric Anderson, a wealthy farmer, was struck by a Burlington engine at Peoria, Ill., yesterday, and instantly killed.

The dead body of Stanley Lucas, a young man of Saybrook, Ill., was taken home from Cairo, Ill., yesterday. He died in a Cairo hospital from a blow from a sandbag.

## WILL VOTE FOR GOV. BOIES.

### IOWA DEMOCRATS WILL GIVE HIM THEIR VOTES FOR SENATOR.

**They Have Given Up Their Plan of Voting for an Independent Republican, Which Practically Assures the Election of Senator Allison—The Contest Over the Organization of the House—There Will Probably Be No Bolt Against Brice in Ohio—General Political News.**

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—A severe storm kept the majority of the legislators from attendance at church today, and they devoted the day to discussing the situation. Allan Smith, the Independent from Boone County, has arrived, and the Democrats claim tonight that he will go into their caucus and vote with them on the organization of the House. He was formerly a Republican and acted with that party up to quite recently. One of his neighbors, a leading citizen of Boone, stated this evening that the impression at his home was that Smith would not go into either caucus. He is the owner of extensive milling interests which are reported to have been affected by the action of the railroads on the transportation question, and it is suggested that he would like a good position on the Committee on Railroads. However, he has not stated his wishes to any one, unless it be to the committee which is engineering the organization on the Republican side, and they are dumb as oysters. Mr. Smith seems to be the only one upon whom the Republicans place their hopes of preventing a deadlock in the House, and at the same time the Democrats assert with great positiveness that they will have fifty votes and that they will stay.

A rumor came this afternoon from Democratic sources that certain Republicans who are earnestly supporting Allison were alarmed at the prospect of a prolonged deadlock, and advocated a compromise. This report was denied by the Republicans, but the Democrats gave names of those who, they claimed, had broached the matter of a compromise. However, the temper of the members is such and the position which they have taken on the Senatorial question is so positive that it is not exactly apparent how a deadlock can injure Senator Allison's chances. A prominent Democrat was heard today in consultation with several other Democratic members to say that there was "no use asking us Democrats to vote for such a d—d prohibition crank as Larrabee." Another Democrat said that he was positive that there were at least ten Democratic members who decidedly preferred Senator Allison to any other Republican who could be named for the Senatorship.

Senator Hanchett, when shown the report telegraphed from Waverly that he was a candidate for the United States Senatorship, said that was the first intimation he had had of any such thing. He is not a candidate, but will support Allison.

#### REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL.

A consultation was held this afternoon and was attended by Chairman Pray and other members of the Republican State Central Committee and the Republican candidates for Speaker of the House. The committee appointed to see that the certificates held by themselves were correct reported that they found no technical errors in any of them. The question as to how many votes were required to elect a Speaker was thoroughly canvassed, and the prevailing idea seemed to be that if a quorum was present a majority of the quorum was all that was necessary. The question of a temporary Speaker was canvassed, and Capt. Head was suggested, but the decision of the matter was postponed until the caucus, which has been called for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. It is probable that nothing will be done at the session of the House tomorrow afternoon, for Representative Paschal of Taylor County is sick in his room at the hotel with an attack of influenza and may not be able to leave the hotel tomorrow. Senator McCoy of Mahaska County is also sick with influenza, and it was thought tonight that in his case the disease was developing into pneumonia. Senator Barnett, who is at his home in Indianola, is somewhat better tonight and is expected to reach Des Moines in a few days. Senator Caldwell, who was taken sick yesterday, is better today.

#### WILL VOTE FOR BOIES FOR SENATOR.

As stated last night, the Democrats have given up the idea of any compromise candidate against Senator Allison, and today the selection of a candidate to receive their votes has been quite generally discussed. There are a number of gentlemen in the different Congressional districts who have a desire to run for Congress on the Democratic ticket, and to secure a little prestige they each want the Democratic caucus nomination for United States Senator. There are several of these ambitious gentlemen, and it was finally thought best in the interest of harmony to give the nomination to none of them, but to cast the entire Democratic vote for Gov. Boies. This decision has practically been reached tonight; and, as there can be no expectation of any of the Republicans voting for Mr. Boies as against Senator Allison, this action makes it as certain as anything can be in the domain of politics that Senator Allison will be reëlected United States Senator.

The Republican members of the House feel in good spirits tonight. For some time past the Democrats have been concentrating their efforts upon one of the Republican members in an attempt to get him to go into the Democratic caucus. They have promised him anything in the line of committee places that he might ask, and there were some fears that he might yield. It is announced tonight, however, that he will stand by the Republican caucus. The program of the Republicans in the House is, in case Paschal is not well enough tomorrow to go to the Capitol, to leave the House without a quorum until such time as he can take his seat. "Then," said a Republican tonight, "we will have fifty members to their fifty, conceding them all the Independents, and we can stay as long as they can. The Democrats want to inaugurate Gov. Boies some time this winter, and they will begin to get uneasy before long, I guess."

Ex-Senator Hutchison has gone home after becoming satisfied that Senator Allison's reëlection was certain. He characterized the statements made by certain Democratic papers of Chicago that he was bitterly opposed to Gov. Larrabee as being entirely without foundation.

### THURMAN OPPOSES A BOLT.

**He Says There Is No Reason Why Any Democrat Should Vote Against Brice.**

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—The prospects are now good for a wet and cheerless Inauguration day tomorrow. Gov.-elect Campbell, accompanied by his family and a few personal friends, arrived today, and is quartered at the Neil. A number of political clubs representing Democratic organizations of Ironton, Springfield, Dayton, and other points are here, ready for the parade tomorrow. It is not probable that the display will be of any greater proportions than the last Democratic inauguration, when Gov. Hoadly, in a driving rain, took the oath of office in January, 1884.

The present week will witness two important events; tomorrow the inauguration of Gov.-elect Campbell, and Tuesday the election in joint session of the General Assembly of a United States Senator. Soon after Brice had captured the Democratic caucus nomination the air was full of rumors regarding a threatened bolt. A quietus has been placed upon the talk of bolting by an interview with Judge Thurman secured by Brice himself. According to the Brice bureau a reporter asked the Old Roman for his opinion relative to the Senatorial situation. The old gentleman said: "I guess every one knows my opinion upon the Senatorial question."

"How about the alleged bolt against Brice?"

"I don't believe there will be any bolt. I don't see any reason why there should be."

"You don't approve of a bolt then?"

"No, I do not. If the caucus nominee is not to be supported by his party what is the use of a caucus? Such a thing as a bolt after the caucus is made ruins the whole party organization. As I said, everybody knows my opinion in regard to this matter. I took no part in the contest and was not anxious about the outcome. If it had been my privilege and duty to select the nominee I might have named a different man than the one chosen by the caucus. But as long as the party has seen fit to nominate Mr. Brice there is no particular reason why any one should bolt."

"Is there not a possibility of a combine of bolters and Republicans being formed and the consequent election of any man the combination may choose?"

"No, I don't believe there These Democrats are not such asses as to lose the opportunity of selecting a United States Senator for the sake of indulging in an unsatisfactory bolt."

In regard to the reports which have been circulated concerning Mr. Brice's use of money in the campaign, the Judge said: "I have no evidence that Mr. Brice has made any dishonorable use of his money in this campaign. A public man is always subject to misrepresentations."

The Brice men have fortified themselves against any such possibility as a bolt. In referring to the matter Gen. A. V. Rice, one of Mr. Brice's stanchest supporters, said: "I shall stay here until after the election, but I anticipate no trouble whatever. We looked up the question as to whether it requires to elect a United States Senator a majority of all members elected to the Legislature and we find that only a majority of a quorum is required. It is fixed by United States statute."

The Democrats, without the bolters, can muster 74 votes, and the Republicans and bolters cannot bring together that many votes. Senator Silver has never shown up. He is in Mexico, they say. Mr. McKelvey is at home sick and others are absent. If the Republicans had all their seventy-one members present a combination with three bolters would only tie the Democratic strength present.

### INDIANA REPUBLICANS AT WORK.

**They Hold Mass Conventions to Prepare for the Campaign of 1890.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—In the county mass conventions that were held throughout the State yesterday in accordance with the plan of organization determined upon nearly three months ago the first step was taken by the Republicans of Indiana in the campaign of 1890. The result of the move will be important in several ways, but chiefly in bringing to an end, if the Democrats are again defeated, the already waning political career of Daniel W. Voorhees and sending to the Senate as his successor one of the younger Republicans of Indiana. The plans of the campaign are already outlined, and it is the work usually called "organizing the party" that remains to be done. The beginning made yesterday, as judged by the reports which have been received from nearly every county in the State, is most gratifying. Generally the conventions were largely attended and great interest was manifested. The main purpose of the gathering was to select local committeemen, in itself a matter of great importance because these men constitute the army of fighters, and to select delegates to the district conventions which will choose the new members of the State Central Committee. Attorney-General Michener is well pleased with the selections that have been reported to him and feels that he will have the best possible assistance.

In nearly all of the county mass conventions resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing the Administration of President Harrison and expressing the view that the continuance of the Republican party in control of national affairs is essential to the best interests of the Government. Reference is made to these resolutions as the best answer to the frequently reiterated assertion that there is dissatisfaction among Indiana Republicans. Over in the "burnt district," which has been represented in Congress for fourteen years by Gen. Tom Browne, every county convention expressed regret over the announcement of his determination to retire from public life, and he was given strong assurance of the warm feeling of the people toward him. The resolution adopted at his own home, Richmond, expressed "the hope that in his voluntary retirement from public life his health may be restored so that he may live long to enjoy the respect of a constituency he has long served." Several of the conventions pledged their support to aspirants for his seat. Among the candidates who were brought to the front were Judge W. G. Cullen of Rushville, Judge Mack E. Forkner of New Castle, and the Hon. Henry N. Johnson of Richmond.

The early beginning of the campaign work is made with a view to getting the party workers fully aroused before the township elections are held in the spring, which will be doubly important politically, because the officers chosen at that time will have charge of the elections during the next four years, and the result of these local elections will be regarded, also, as a test of this year's strength of the two parties. The Democrats have taken no steps yet toward organizing for the campaign.

### GORMAN'S MACHINE IN MOTION.

**Ready to Pluck Every One Who Wants Legislation in Maryland.**

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—That part of the Gorman Democratic machine designated as the lobby has established quarters here, and is prepared to bleed all those who seek legislation, be they corporations or individuals. Gene Higgins and all the old lobbyists are on hand. Their principal rendezvous is a gambling-house, which is open only for the legislative session, and is protected by the machine. In the parlance of the workers, there is "a fat outlook" for the lobby this time, and bills will likely be introduced to tax the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and to make the projectors of the Belt Line railroad pay dearly for their privilege. These and bills of a similar nature will afford the boodle seekers fine pickings.

### QUAY IS HELPING DELAMATER.

**He Is Arranging Matters So That His Friend Can Be Governor of Pennsylvania.**

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—Last night's news dispatches from Washington stated that Adjutant-General and Mrs. Daniel H. Hastings of this State were the guests over Sunday of United States Senator and Mrs. M. S. Quay. On its face an unimportant social event, this little visit has a significant bearing upon the Republican Gubernatorial canvass in Pennsylvania. It means that Senator Quay has taken from the combine formed to defeat the Gubernatorial aspirations of State Senator George Wallace Delamater its most powerful pillar. It also means that C. L. Magee, Quay's rival in Republican leadership, who under certain conditions had intended to aid Hastings to the nomination, will drop the soldier politician from Center County like a hot brick. It has been decided that Hastings shall be Delamater's legatee. If Mr. Quay succeeds in making Delamater the candidate Gen. Hastings will be retained where he is or given some other place in the State Administration acceptable to him. If, however, the sentiment in Delamater's favor is not powerful enough to warrant his nomination or make it easily possible then Hastings is to have the coveted place. In either event the triumph will be Mr. Quay's, and the next Governor, if the Republican nominee is elected, will be in harmony with the Senator.

### MONTANA MAKES A FAIR START.

**She Begins Her Career as a State Without a Dollar of Indebtedness.**

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—Montana begins the year without a dollar of indebtedness and with a cash balance in the Treasury. State Auditor Kenney has completed his report to the Governor for the last year, and has placed it in the hands of the printer. The total assessment of the State is $79,376,944, an increase of nearly $12,000,000 over the previous year. During the year the warrants drawn on the general fund amounted to $226,806, and Jan. 1, with no warrants outstanding, the cash balance in that fund was $33,251. The most prominent items of expense for the year are: Support of insane, $71,900; support of convicts, $41,131; maintenance of militia, $34,288; bounty on animals, $8,270; support of deaf-mute, blind, and imbecile persons, $3,383. Other expenditures were for salaries, the different stock funds, etc.

The limit of the tax levy is three mills. Hitherto but one mill has been levied. This year two and possibly three mills will be levied to meet the expenses of Statehood. The estimated expenses of the State Government for this year are $320,000, while with taxes and licenses the State can raise a revenue of over $400,000 without additional legislation. The outlook for the first year of Statehood is flattering.

There is talk of a compromise among the legislators. Many expect that Monday something will be done tending to bring the two Houses together, though that something is indefinite and shapeless. Democratic Senators continue to attend the sessions of the Senate, but refrain from answering any roll-call.

#### Rich Coal Vein at Vincennes, Ind.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—This morning about 9 o'clock the company which was sinking a shaft in the suburbs of this city struck coal at a depth of 350 feet, and found that the vein was four and one-quarter feet thick and of a quality that it is rarely excelled in the Western country. The [illegible] shaft was [illegible] the neighborhood of $40,000.

## TRIAL OF ARMOR PLATES.

### ELABORATE TESTS CONTEMPLATED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

**Low-Grade Steel Converted to the Best Known by a Cheap Process—Belief That Americans Will Lead the World in Armor Plates—Carlisle to Lead the Fight for Filibustering in the House—Interest in the Proposed Seacoast Reserve.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—The report of the naval experts at the Washington ordnance foundry on the experiments conducted there during the last eight weeks with the Redeman-Tilford process of treating steel has been submitted to the Secretary of the Navy. This report is not to be made public for the present. It is known, however, in a general way that the board found many of the claims of the inventors to be fully warranted by the results of the experiments. They acknowledge the ability of the inventors to convert low-grade steel into the best steel by the simplest and cheapest process known, and that steel so treated has many advantages over materials tempered by some other processes. As to its advantages for armor plate, guns, and armor-piercing projectiles—the prime considerations as far as the navy is concerned—the report is rather conservative, the board preferring to have the experiments conducted on a much larger scale before expressing a definite conclusion as to the usefulness of the new process for treating material for the purposes named. They do indicate, however, that considerable promise is offered by the preliminary trials, and the fact that they recommend further tests is encouraging to the inventors who are preparing to thoroughly test the armor-plate question. They are also much encouraged by the result of some recent tests with a few six-pounder steel shells treated for the Driggs-Schweder company, who are the American rivals in rapid-fire guns of the great Hotchkiss company. Four of these shells treated in different ways were fired near Hartford, Conn., last week, and the Driggs-Schweder people were so much pleased with the result that they are now negotiating with the Redeman-Tilford people for the sole right to use their process in treating steel shells in this country. Lieut. Driggs, who was present at the test, says that one of the shells passed entirely through four inches of hard steel without the slightest damage to the shell itself, which was immediately picked up and put back in the gun again. The process by which this particular shell was treated was recorded before the firings and duplicates will at once be made. Since the report of the Naval Board was submitted the Secretary of the Navy has issued a circular inviting competitive trials of armor plates in order that the full merits of all inventions in this line, and the Redeman-Tilford in particular, may be ascertained. The latter propose to be formidable competitors in this test. They have started in to make a plate eight feet high, six feet broad, and ten and one-half inches thick, which they fully expect will meet all the conditions of the tests, although unusually severe. These competitive trials of armor plate are of far greater importance than is generally supposed. The position taken by the Navy Department in favor of armor-clad vessels above all others brings the question of armor into greater prominence than it has ever had in this country, and the coming tests are an important feature in determining which type shall be adopted. The severity of the tests is far greater than has ever been attempted before. Elaborate tests have been in progress for the last year at Portsmouth, England. The plates used have been the same in size as those contemplated by the Navy Department circular, but the other conditions are different. The velocity of the shells fired at the foreign plates did not exceed 1,970 feet per second, while the velocity of the shell against the American plate is to be 2,113 feet per second. Some of the plates fired against, notably that known as the Cammel plate, have shown good results—i. e., they have not been penetrated. With the velocity prescribed for the American tests the projectiles would have passed through the best English targets.

If the Redeman-Tilford people present a plate that stands all the conditions prescribed, and they are confident they can, they will lead the world in armor plates not only as to the quality of the material but as to the cheapness of manufacture. The Cammel plates have long been recognized as the best in the world, but the great expense attached to their manufacture precludes their use to any large extent.

Chauncey Depew invited himself to make a speech last night at the Arlington. He wanted to get even with Mr. Bryan for the latter's action. He thought he did it by telling the following: When Lord Chief Justice Coleridge visited Chicago Mr. Bryan was one of the committee to entertain him, and, according to the truthful Mr. Depew, the entertainer began to ply the visitor with the usual statistical information. "Now, my lord, how many elevators do you suppose we have in Chicago?"

"Why, really, I haven't any idea, don't you know."

"But you can guess."

"No, really, I can't guess."

"But you must guess."

"Well, then, my dear sir, if I must guess something I don't know anything about, don't you know, I guess you have 2,000 elevators in Chicago."

Mr. Depew's New York friends agreed that this was excruciatingly funny, but when Mr. Bryan was induced to say something in reply they were discourteous enough to interrupt him as though they were at a Tammany caucus. Senator Hiscock finally quieted them by pointing out that Mr. Bryan was their guest and entitled to at least a show of respect. The Chicagoan took it all good naturedly. He might have told how Mr. Depew sent a young man from his law office ahead of Lord Coleridge to arrange receptions something after the manner of a dime-museum freak. The young man, who is still with Mr. Depew, used to visit the newspaper offices to explain how he was arranging dates ahead, and sometimes he would tell how Mr. Depew had arranged the schedule of Lord Coleridge's time—three days for Chicago, one for St. Louis, two for Cincinnati, and so on. But Mr. Bryan was not malicious, and he refrained from rubbing it in on the New York prince of banqueters.

Chairman Cutcheon of the House Military Committee is giving considerable attention to the bill presented by him a few days ago creating a United States seacoast reserve. He invites opinion from all persons who have views to express on this measure, which has the hearty support of the commanding General and other War Department officials. National Guard people are also taking great interest in the measure, which, it is thought, will receive the serious and probably favorable consideration of the National Guard Association, which meets here next month. Briefly, the purpose of the bill is to provide from the regular militia of the several States a regiment of well-trained officers and men for the protection especially of the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf, and Lake coasts. For the States of New York and California two regiments each are authorized. These reserve regiments are to be encamped once a year in or near some of the fortified places most contiguous to the place of their organization and exercised, drilled, and disciplined in the manning and defense of seacoast and frontier fortifications and in the use and operation of appliances for harbor defense, such as submarine mines, torpedoes, and the electrical appliances connected with the same—in other words, it is desired to have a portion of the militia well trained for the purpose of assisting the artillery forces of the regular army in the protection of the coasts in the event of war.

A successor to Judge Brewer on the Circuit Bench will soon be named. It is likely that Judge Parker of Arkansas will secure the honor, which in his case would be a promotion. He presides over the District Court and is said to be the best posted jurist in the Southwest on land laws, Indian titles, and kindred matters. Judge Parker was formerly a member of Congress from Missouri. It is possible that if he is raised to the Circuit Bench his place may be taken by George Shields, Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Shields has been urged by Secretary Noble as the successor to Judge Brewer, but he would be content with a District Judgeship.

The Committee on Rules cannot have a formal meeting before Tuesday or Wednesday. Mr. Carlisle was sick Saturday and could not attend, and if well enough tomorrow he will go to Philadelphia to attend the funeral of Judge William D. Kelley. McKinley and Cannon, who are also members of the Committee on Rules, will attend the funeral. It is understood that Carlisle has informed the committee that it need not delay its action on account of his absence, as he would prefer to make his objections to the proposed new code of rules on the floor of the House. He has said to some of his Democratic friends that he will use every parliamentary means in his power to prevent the adoption of some portions of Speaker Reed's scheme of rules, and that he especially objects to the elimination of the filibuster rule. None of the minority have much hope, however, of defeating the new rules, because they have worked themselves up to the idea that pending the controversy over the rules Speaker Reed will exercise his power under what is vaguely termed "general parliamentary law" in a despotic and partisan spirit. As the House now has no rules the Speaker, they say, will suppress the minority according to his own sweet will.

There is reason to believe that the Chinese Government is now prepared to confirm the valuable concessions for bank and other purposes which have been so long a bone of contention between Count Mitkiewicz and other American applicants for the privileges proposed to be conferred on a corporation to be known as the Oriental American Bank. Since the new Minister arrived Count Mitkiewicz has been constantly with the legation. It is now claimed that he has the backing of some of the most prominent moneyed influences in the country; that in their name his proposition has been renewed; that the Chinese Minister under special instructions from Li Hung Chang has looked into the matter and given it a favorable recommendation, and that it only remains for the home Government, which has always been favorably inclined to Mitkiewicz, to act upon that recommendation. The value of the concession is almost incalculable, and if it comes to America it will be in spite of every obstacle that could be thrown in its way by English and German financial and diplomatic influences.

According to notice given last Thursday Senator Plumb will address the Senate tomorrow upon the resolution introduced by him last week requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to postpone the re-leasing of the Alaska seal fisheries until further relief by Congress, or until the latest period made necessary by existing law; and that meanwhile he make a full report to the Senate of the manner in which the Alaska Commercial company has discharged its duties and obligations under the present lease, and also what additional legislation, if any, is necessary in order that the interests of the Government and of the natives and citizens of Alaska may be more fully protected.

The Committee on Territories tomorrow morning will hear the representatives of the Idaho Mormons who oppose the bill to admit that Territory as a State because the proposed Constitution excludes Mormons from citizenship. Delegate Dubois of Idaho will appear before the committee and answer the Mormons' complaints. If the committee decides that the objections of the Mormons are not well founded the bills for the admission of Idaho and Wyoming will be reported favorably at once.

An effort will be made this week also to hasten progress on the bill to give Oklahoma a Territorial form of government. At present there are no formally constituted authorities in the country, and, owing to the fear of outbreak resulting from this condition of things, a proposed municipal election in Gutarie has been postponed until a form of government shall have been provided, under which the results of the election can be peacefully established.

Senator Butler has indicated his intention to speak this week on his bill providing for the emigration of negroes from the South, at public expense, under the direction of the Quartermaster General of the Army. Should he address the Senate on this subject Senator Ingalls and other Republican Senators will reply.

Senators Platt and Teller will, it is understood, make an attempt this week to have the Senate take up the resolution providing for the consideration of all Executive nominations in open session.

The regular weekly rumor that the Chicago appointments will be made Monday or Tuesday is afloat tonight.

### DOINGS ON THE FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

**Business in London Stagnant—Influence of King Alfonso's Illness.**

LONDON, Jan. 12.—During the last week discount was quoted at 4¾@5⅛. It is believed that the monetary pressure has reached its acutest stage. The Bank of England rate is exercising a salutary effect in tending to bring about the bank's recovery of its normal position. Such recovery, however, will not be rapid. Small amounts are being attracted from different parts of the country, and the foreign exchanges are more favorable. If the present Bank of England rate is continued it must finally induce the importation of gold. The Stock Exchange settlement of Monday tightened money and yesterday 6 per cent was offered by joint stock banks for loans for a week. The Bank of England would not receive loans due Monday under 7, and it is rumored it may ask 8 where the amounts are large. At a meeting of bill-brokers and representatives of discount houses it was decided not to advance generally the rates of discount. On the Stock Exchange during the week business was almost stagnant. Spanish securities assumed a better tone when the news of the improvement in King Alfonso's condition was received. Some, however, do not attribute the fall in Spanish securities to the King's condition, but to the anticipation that a new ministry will be likely to issue an unfavorable financial statement. American securities were disorganized.

Of the American railway securities Illinois Central shows an advance for the week of 1, while Reading has fallen 1⅝. St. Paul common 1⅛, and Erie and New York Central each ⅛.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The Bourse was quiet during last week. Prices were firm.

VIENNA, Jan. 12.—Prices were firm on the Boerse during the last week. Some funds show an advance of ½ per cent for the week.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 12.—On the Boerse prices were firm during the week past.

### RAILROADS TO BE BUILT IN PERU.

**Immense Agricultural and Mining Fields to Be Opened to Commerce.**

LIMA, Jan. 12.—The Supreme Government yesterday signed the Grace bondholders' contract, which was authorized by Congress Oct. 29 last. Peru cedes for sixty-six years railways from Mollendo to Arequipa, from Arequipa to Puno, from Zuiliaca to Santa Rosa, from Pesco to Ica, from Callao to Chicla, from Lima to Ancon, from Chimbote to Seechiman, from Pacasmayo to Yonan, from Guadalupe Salavrey to Trujillo, and from Ascope Paita to Piura, also the lands necessary for their extension, the importation duty free of the material required for their exploitation, and over 3,000,000 tons of guano.

According to the contract the bondholders are to relieve Peru of all responsibility in connection with the loans of 1869, 1870, and 1872 and extend railroads, thus opening up immense agricultural and mining fields and giving life to the great industries of the interior, long looking for means of communication with the coast.

### MINNEAPOLIS' ELOPEMENT SENSATION.

**John E. Harvey Supposed to Be the Man Who Ran Away With Mrs. Hodgins.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—A new wrinkle appears in the recent South Minneapolis elopement sensation. Hitherto nothing has been known as to the identity of the man going by the name of E. Harris, whom Lou Hodgins, the railway conductor, found living with Mrs. Hodgins at Portland, Ore. Yesterday Edmund J. Harvey, whose father, John E. Harvey, up to a few months ago ran a furniture store at No. 423 Washington avenue, South, informed the police that his father had been missing for some time, and that by putting facts together his family had come to the conclusion that he was the man, E. Harris, who eloped with Mrs. Hodgins just before Christmas. He left the city at that time, saying he was going to Chicago, and nothing has been heard from him since. The son now remembers that a woman answering the description of Mrs. Hodgins was in the store often, and he had seen her and his father together on the street a number of times. It was found, too, that they went to the theater together occasionally.

Keep your blood pure and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies blood.

## SOUTH FORK ROTTENNESS.

### ITS AWFUL CONDITION OF FILTH A MENACE TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

**Packing-Houses and Other Concerns Have Been Emptying Refuse Into Its Bed for Many Years, and Freshets Carry the Pollution Into the Lake, Where It Is Taken Up and Distributed in the Drinking Water of the People.**

"Why not let the South Fork, with its awful filth, alone?" said an Alderman who had made the tour of the river recently and was appalled at the condition of the South Fork. "No one scarcely, except the people who are responsible for the filth, is near the South Fork. If the glue factories and the slaughter-houses are to blame no fault is to be found, because they create an awful stench around them."

It is this same argument which has prevented the city making a move to clean out the South Fork from the time it was dug to the packing-house district and the clay made into brick. Although a part of the Chicago River, the South Fork is practically a slough, running from Bridgeport to the Stock-Yards and to the westward. There is no perceptible current in it, and for fifteen years, it is claimed, the refuse from the packing-houses has been accumulating in it. In summertime silver coin in the pockets of tugmen turns black as the tugs plow through the mass of decaying matter. A lighted match dropped on the surface will ignite the ascending gases and cause quite a fire before it burns out. A novice who takes a tug ride to the South Fork for the fun of the thing never takes another. If he recovers from the first trip in a week and can smell clean again he is extremely lucky.

Thus the South Fork was last July, when a reporter for THE TRIBUNE made a trip over it on a tug for business, not for pleasure. The point on the hull of the schooner which the tug brought out of the South Fork had once been white, but it became a well-defined black. People crossing the bridges got one whiff, and then hurried up as fast as they could go. A passenger train on the Chicago & Alton crossed over as the tug was held at the railroad bridge. The stench went through the open windows, and the passengers gave a startled look and dodged back, as if to escape a second shot.

Three days after the great rain-storm of July came. The water in the river, before the rain had fallen an hour, was running a current of eight to ten miles an hour towards the lake. The Dunham tug W. R. Crowell had left the Wabash elevator with the propeller Boston in tow just as the storm began. As the rain increased the current made the propeller unmanageable, and she got across the river at the Fort Wayne railroad bridge, near Eighteenth street. The Boston was loaded to within a foot of the bottom of the channel, and her stern rested on the north side of the river and her bow was jammed into the piles on the south side. The great boat, thus held in a vise by the current, formed a dam to the oncoming waters for twenty-four hours. This mishap alone saved the water supply of Chicago from such wholesale pollution as would have made the troubles following the great July storm, alarming as they were, appear comparatively trivial.

#### HOW THE FILTH WAS STOPPED.

"We had no more than got fairly started coming down the river," said Capt. Terrill of the Crowell, speaking of that night, "when the current began running. The way that stuff came out of the South Fork beat anything I ever saw, although I have been on the river for many years. I had supposed that powder wouldn't move it, it was so thick. As I looked out I could see and smell the stuff, although the rain was coming down in sheets. No; I could not be mistaken, for I would know that smell anywhere on earth. It seemed to me that the South Fork must have been emptied several times by the amount of filth that went by us, running like a racehorse for the lake. Of course, most of the water came from the West Fork, and by the time the two steamers from the forks had got down-town the water was so thoroughly mixed that people did not notice the stench, and then, too, the stuff from the South Fork went out at night, and and next day the water running toward the lake was much better. It was when the stuff was coming down the thickest that the propeller got across the stream. That raised the water a foot and a half to two feet toward the flood, and, of course, stopped the current to some extent. Had it not been for that the South Fork would have been cleaned to the bottom, and the filth all sent into the lake."

Tugmen who were out in the lake early the Sunday morning after the storm say they could trace the matter from the South Fork clear out to the breakwater. Capt. Sam Shannon of the steamship Chemung reported that he recognized the black stuff a half mile beyond the crib, but to the southward of the structure.

Afterwards the sewage reached the crib, according to the tugmen, and some of the slaughterhouse refuse found its way into the city's water supply, but was denied at the time by the city officials.

For fifteen years every time the South Fork has been cleaned by a freshet the refuse has gone into Lake Michigan. It is a physical impossibility for it to go down the canal in times of high water. The refuse accumulates from the great slaughter-houses between the freshets, like the waters did above the dam at Johnstown, and when the floods come it is swept far out into the lake. Then there is another accumulation, another flood, and again the city's water supply is in jeopardy.

If the South Fork was kept as clean as the main river, the danger from freshets would not amount to much. The West Fork, or Mud Lake, through which the flood waters come in a large degree, is comparatively clean, and a three-mile current for an hour would remove most of the sewage that gathers in it. The North Branch is in reasonably good shape, and would be in splendid condition if the ordinances against the discharge of refuse into the river by the distilleries and other manufacturing concerns along its banks were enforced. The danger spot is the reeking South Fork.

#### THE PACKERS' POSITION EXPLAINED.

Ald. Dunham is confident that the packers will take steps to stop the discharge of their refuse into the South Fork if the question is properly presented to them. The scheme proposed that the packers be allowed to continue to pollute the South Fork if they pay for pumping works to throw the stuff into the canal, however, is not what is required. This means that the people of the Illinois River Valley must endure what Chicago gets rid of.

According to the estimates of Prof. Long this refuse is one-third the sewage of the city. If it is to go into the canal the State Board of Health will demand that 120,000 cubic feet of water instead of 80,000 feet go down the valley to gain the requisite dilution. If the packers are allowed to use the canal for this refuse the city will be crowded out from sending its legitimate sewage that way, and would be compelled to go to an extremely heavy expense in straightening out the Desplaines River and dredging out the Ogden Ditch.

Some of the Aldermen are in favor of allowing the packers to keep on in the old way if they will pay for pumping works, dredging, and straightening the Desplaines River channel required by the Ogden Ditch route. There is a general disposition, however, to have the refuse disposed of in some other way than turned into the South Fork.

"I have no doubt," said an Alderman, "that the packing-houses will not lose any money in the end if we now enforce the ordinances. The gas-houses will more than recoup themselves for putting in settling basins by what they will get back from the oil and tar that was wont to be turned into the river. You will find in a year that the packers will do the same thing if they are compelled to find a way now."

### FORGED AN OHIO MAN'S NAME.

**Swindlers Attempt to Victimize Richard Brown, a Youngstown Broker.**

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 12.—Richard Brown, the well-known Youngstown iron man and member of the firm of Cleveland, Brown & Co., iron brokers of this city, has just discovered the existence of two forged notes bearing his signature. One is for $5,000 and the other for $30,000, the former being made payable to Flinda G. Blythe and the latter to Joseph Lamb. Both notes were sent from Toledo to a bank in this city for collection. Mr. Brown says he knows no such people as Blythe and Lamb, and he cannot imagine where the forgeries originated or who committed them.

#### The Rock Island's Nebraska Line.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—It is reported that the Rock Island engineers are [illegible] this city and Crete locating the line from Council Bluffs to Fairbury.

### NEW YORK'S BILL OF THE PLAY.

**Companies and Plays to Be Seen in New York This Week.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—[Special.]—The youngest brilliant actress, Miss Julia Marlowe, follows Miss Wainwright at the Fifth Avenue Theater, appearing in a round of characters of such types as Parthenia, Rosalind, Viola, Julia, Galatea, and Beatrice. Miss Marlowe will present "Ingomar" as her opening attraction, with the assistance of an able company. Eben Plympton will be seen here for the first time as the love sick barbarian. Milnes Levick will also be in the cast.

Tomorrow night Mr. W. H. Crane will present for the first time in New York his new comedy, "The Senator," concerning which not a little interest is taken in theatrical circles. The play has already been tried in some of the larger cities of the country, and has everywhere been received with enthusiasm. It remains to be seen, however, what New York audiences will say to this latest production of native dramatists. There are to be eight weeks of Crane at the Star, and then the Jefferson-Florence company will return for a brief while. Later in his engagement Crane will bring out three other plays new to us.

The week's spectacular feature will be the first presentation in New York of the extravaganza "Bluebeard Jr.; or, Fatima and the Fairy." Richard Barker has rehearsed the company especially for the Niblo production. The burlesque is there for five weeks. Tomorrow night at the Fourteenth street Robert B. Mantell will play the "De Franchi Twins" for the first time in New York, and thus will be an opportunity to measure his impersonation by that of actors like Fechter and Thorne. The management promise an elaborate revival of the old drama, with new scenery and gay costumes.

A polite but powerful success current is that of "In the Charity Ball" at the Lyceum. Harmonious and nicely balanced acting by a most shrewdly picked company makes the play as strong as any of its type ever produced.

"As You Like It," in its dainty dress at Daly's, is a strong success that suffers no loss as it grows older.

No abatement can yet be seen of the success of "Aunt Jack" at the Madison Square.

"Shenandoah" will have a souvenir performance next Wednesday night, for that will mark its 150th representation on the city stage. The trophy will be a bronze statue appropriate in design.

Florence St. John and the "Faust Up to Date" troupe of British burlesquers will go away from the Broadway at the close of this week for a short tour of the big cities. Next week the Broadway will have the metropolitan christening of Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson's "The Page and the Pauper," made into a play from Mark Twain's work with an eye chiefly to the precocious ability of Elsie Leslie. This is one of Daniel Frohman's enterprises. "The Seven Ages" is to have a souvenir night tomorrow.

Richard Mansfield will play Richard III. at the matinées of Thursday and Saturday this week, in addition to the six night performances. Rudolph de Cordova and Marion Earle are recent engagements for his support. The former is an English actor, first seen here with Mary Anderson. During the next and final week of the engagement several plays in which Mr. Mansfield is successfully familiar will be revived.

"The Gondoliers," in the flush of its newness, has naturally drawn to the Park crowded audiences. There is no serious contradiction of the general assertion that the English company is not able to sing or act the opera properly; but that weakness, serious as it is, may not prevent a long run. Miss Palliser, the pretty American girl in the cast, is a cause for patriotic pride.

The Casino's revival of "The Brigands" is in good season. There had been too much of "Erminie" and a need of changed faces was becoming emphasized.

Pablo Sarasate and Eugene D'Albert will give their farewell concert under Abbey and Grau Tuesday evening, at the Metropolitan. Sarasate will play the "Symphony Espagnole," by Lalo; D'Albert will play a concerto in D by Brahms, and a number of other things. These artists will not be heard in New York City again until late in the spring. In the meantime they will make a tour of the West and South.

### JAIL DELIVERY AT SAN FRANCISCO.

**Six Prisoners, Among Them a Murderer and a Mail Robber, Escape.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 12.—One of the most noted jail breaks in the history of San Francisco occurred early this morning when six prisoners, one of them condemned for murder, escaped from the county jail. Up to a late hour tonight not one of them had been apprehended. A little after 3 o'clock a man named Harrigan excitedly approached a police officer and told him that six prisoners had a few moments before escaped from the county jail, and that he had been caught and held by the first prisoner escaping until all had safely crawled through the jail inclosure, when he was released and all the prisoners ran rapidly away. Investigation showed the facts to be as Harrigan related.

All the prisoners in three cells on the west side of the corridor had cut through each other's cells to a room used as a bath-room at the end of the court. From the bath-room they worked their way into the main corridor of the jail and thence into the jail-yard. Here they climbed up on a woodpile and broke through the old chimney against the outer wall. After one man had escaped he pulled the other five men through the small hole made, and, as soon as all were free, Harrigan, who was passing at the time and who had been forcibly detained, was given his liberty, and the six jail-birds ran up a narrow alley and thence down the street. Search was immediately instituted, but not a single trace of the men has been found. One of the men is John McNulty, who killed a man named Collins here two years ago. He was convicted of murder in the first degree last April. The case is now before the Supreme Court on a motion for a new trial. The names of the others are Erick Errickson, mail-robber; William Edwards, Thomas Kenney, Dan Riordan, and Mike Sullivan, all in for robbery.

### AFTER THE BIG PAPER-MILLS NOW.

**English Capitalists Trying to Control This Branch of Manufacturing.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—[Special.]—Speaking with reference to the recent reported conditional sale of paper-manufacturing plants to English capitalists, a well-known American manufacturer said yesterday that there was not a plant with a capacity of ten tons a day whose owners had not been approached within the last year by parties representing English investors. He thought the gradual decrease in the expense of making paper was not keeping pace with the reduction in prices and said that the smaller companies were being driven to the wall.

"You know, of course," he continued, "that the toughness of all the cheaper grades of paper is produced without use of linen rags or of cotton in the large mills. It is supplied by what is known as chemical fiber, which is obtained from blocks of wood treated with sulphides. The manufacturer who has to buy this chemical fiber ready made is at a great disadvantage. I do not believe the purchase of plants by Englishmen who are seeking to do so would have any effect on the market in labor or in materials. There is nothing in the way of machinery or material used that cannot be bought from American producers more cheaply than it can be imported."

### TRYING TO OUST GEN. M'CLERNAND.

**An Effort to Induce the President to Remove Him from the Utah Commission.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* Washington special says: "President Harrison is confronted with an embarrassing problem. He is asked to remove Gen. McClernand of Illinois from the Utah Commission, and while he is willing to heed the request he finds it difficult to select a satisfactory successor. Meanwhile the General holds the fort and will continue to hold it until dismissed, for he has not, his friends say, the slightest intention of resigning. The objections to Gen. McClernand, as his opponents state them, are that he is old, cranky, and disposed to play the rôle of obstructionist. To the first of the objections his friends make no answer; to the others they say he refused to be "run" by a ring of politicians, composed of both parties in Salt Lake City, and by reason of his refusal, and this only, he is dubbed a crank and an obstructionist. President Harrison has been asked to appoint an ex-Confederate to the place, but this proposition he will not even consider. Up to the present time the President has reached no conclusion in the matter, though he is anxious to dispose of it as speedily as possible."

## WORDS FROM THE PULPIT

### WHAT THE MINISTERS SAID TO THEIR CONGREGATIONS.

**Dr. Thomas Discusses the Opposition of Catholics to the Public-School System of the Country—Prof. Swing on "Civilization and the Arts"—The Rev. Mr. Adams Explains His Views on Divorce—Other Services of the Day.**

The recent attacks by the Catholic clergy and their followers upon the public school system brought from Dr. H. W. Thomas of the People's Church a vigorous, though not lengthy, denunciation of all efforts to destroy or weaken the American public school system.

The pastor was speaking of the "greatest venture in history, considering the time it was made," when the framers of the American Constitution omitted the name of God from that document. "I am opposed radically and entirely to putting the name of God into our Constitution," he cried, "or to doing anything that could look in the remotest way towards opening up any possibility for the repetition, in this land, of the horrors of the past arising out of the union of Church and State. The State undertakes to make citizens of its children. You cannot have knowledge without liberty, you cannot have liberty without knowledge. You cannot have a republican government without intelligence and morality and human virtue.

"Hence you see the immense importance of the public school system. The only means that this Government has to educate the rising generation for citizenship is in the public schools. And upon the rising generation depends the perpetuity of our institutions. Hence this necessity for guarding with jealous care against one dollar of the public funds ever going to support any sectarian institution."

An outburst of applause interrupted the sermon.

"It may seem like a hardship," resumed the preacher, "that our Catholic friends who want to educate their children differently should build schools of their own, support these schools, and then be called upon to pay to educate other children. Look at that for a moment. They have a perfect right to build these schools if they comply with the requirements of the Government as far as education is concerned, but they have no reason on that ground to ask to be exempt from supporting the institutions of their country. The public schools are just as free to them as to any one else. If they build schools of their own they voluntarily assume another burden with which the State has no concern.

"Don't you know that this great church, perhaps the greatest organization that ever existed on earth, is more and more outspoken every day in its opposition to the public schools? If they are afraid to trust their children to the Americanizing and enlightening influence of our public schools let that church build her own schools. Nobody objects to that. I have never said a word against the Catholic religion. The theology of the Roman Church is the same, substantially, as that of the orthodox Protestant churches. I am now talking about this Government educating citizens, not Catholics, Lutherans, or Methodists.

"And there are people here today who, when I am done talking, may remember these words when I say: I tell you this great battle is upon us. Not as a war, but as a something that a principle has to be decided. Once break over that principle, and let this Government give one dollar to support a denominational school, and there is just as much reason why it should give to another and another, and the pride and glory of this country, its public school system, will be a dream of the past.

"We want to do another thing. The public must take more interest in these schools. Improved methods of teaching are coming, improved courses of study are being suggested. I wish you would read Mr. Howland's report and the report of the President of the Board of Education, and see how these men are looking out and planning. I wish we could all pay more attention to the improved methods that are coming for a better education, suggested along the line of the kindergarten and manual training. The great idea is to take every boy and girl and train them for the duties of life, that this shall be an educated land."

#### PROF. SWING ON BENEVOLENCE AND ART.

Prof. David Swing preached in Central Music Hall yesterday morning on "Civilization and the Arts." Chicago had expended nearly a quarter of a million of dollars on music recently, he said, and many had commented on it as a waste of money, which might better have been used for schoolhouses and charity. So the question naturally arose: "Must society turn its money only into three or four channels, or can it foster 100 different things?"

"The answer," said Prof. Swing, "seems to be that society, to do better by itself, must turn money into many channels, benevolence being one. It may seem like a waste for one man to pay $1,000 for one work of art, but it is not for his own pleasure merely; it fosters art. And if art be fostered, one piece must be worth more than others. If good prices be not paid, art must die—not a single branch of it, but all. The sole object of civilization is not to take care of the poor. Man was made to work, but not for that alone. Nor will it do for him to support himself and take care of his neighbor. Benevolence is not the giving of food and shelter only; it is based on a broader life, full of art and of religion. Society must help the unfortunate, but that is not all."

It would not do, he said, for society to move in a single channel. Athens devoted its entire time to the study of art, and Athens fell from the despotism of taste. There should not be a [illegible] architecture and a false virtue. One pursuit helped the advancement of another. Great scientists had helped to make great theologians and great statesmen great lawyers. The singer had to rise to meet the requirements of the age, and so it was with the painter. At one time the pulpit said to the young lawyer, "Come higher." Later the statesman called for greater endeavor from the clergyman.

"Religion once crowded out all other pursuits," he continued, "but it did not make a good religion or a good society. With the return of the arts back came the power of man, the advancement of true civilization. Society must employ all genius and reward all genius. Minds must inspire each other to greater endeavor, to greater advancement. Benevolence is not at war with art. Benevolence stops a sweet song and asks us if we heard not the wail from the hovel. Benevolence and taste pass through the ages each speeding the other on."

#### DR. BOLTON BELIEVES IN A SATAN.

The Rev. H. W. Bolton of the First Methodist Church, Washington and Clark streets, believes in a personal Devil. He said so himself last night.

"Some men tell me," he said, "that there is no Devil.

"There were four murders in Chicago last night. In London the "Year Book" shows 40,000 in jail for crime, besides hundreds of thousands who have escaped.

"They say that God created the Devil, if there is one. God created an angel and the angel fell. He created the Devil as He created us. He made us pure, and we have made devils of ourselves. Whatever others may have to say of the Devil, I say this: 'He attends to his business and does it well.'"

Dr. Bolton then compared Napoleon with Satan. The former was a person and so was the latter. Both controlled men and situations far from headquarters; they had trusted lieutenants. They might be in one place, but they knew what was going on elsewhere.

"I have heard of a man who can speak forty-six languages and read 144. That seems a good deal, but think of Satan with his experience among the angels in Heaven and his centuries in Hell. Think of the time for study he has had. When a man yields himself to Satan God cannot save him. I say this reverently and after years of study. If you deliver yourself now you are gone. You can't be saved in this world, which belongs to Satan, the Prince of activity. Let us ministers get back to first principles and determine to fight the Devil."

#### THE REV. C. J. ADAMS DISCUSSES "DIVORCE."

The Rev. Charles J. Adams lectured at St. Luke's Episcopal Church last evening to a large congregation on the subject, "Divorce." A part of Mr. Adams' parishioners have lately been endeavoring to get a divorce from him, but he refuses to accede to the request for the annulling of the contract which holds them together.

The rector in his preliminary remarks indicated that he had a most active campaign in view for supporting the church despite the existing disaffection. He announced an entertainment to be given Thursday evening by the choir—admission [illegible] cents—and on the following weeks lectures by himself, subject, "The People We Meet," in the home, on the street, in travel, in the church, in the workshop, in all, five lectures—admission, 25 cents. He then read a letter which he received in the morning containing an anonymous gift to the church.

Mr. Adams, taking up his theme, said that American civilization, though young in years, was old in vice. Separation for a time or for life without the privilege of remarrying he advocated in some cases. Incompatibility of temper, he thought, could sometimes be cured by a short separation. Unfaithfulness to the marriage relation should be adjudged legal cause for lifetime separation. This kind of divorce should be allowed where there was nonsupport, inebriety, or failure of the wife to attend to household duties. But there is nothing that justifies the breaking of the marriage tie and turning the two adrift as if they had never been married.

The sacramental idea in marriage forbids divorce. Marriage is one of the mighty five sacraments of the Anglo-Catholic Church and as sacred as the holy fire of baptism. Once received it cannot be escaped from in time or eternity.

The Rev. Mr. Adams is a fluent speaker and he enriches his discourse with many apt anecdotes and illustrations.

### WHALE-SHAPED BOATS FOR THE PACIFIC.

**A Large Fleet to Be Constructed for Coal Carrying on the Coast.**

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—Capt. Alex. McDougall and Capt. Thomas Wilson of Cleveland left here yesterday for the Pacific coast to select a site, it is said, for building "whale-shaped" boats for the Pacific Ocean. It is reported that the American Steel Barge company has made a contract with a coal company for the [illegible] of a large number of boats.

# DELAY MAKING MARTYRS.

### THE CRONIN MURDERERS BECOMING THE HEROES OF THE CAMPS.

**Arguments for a New Trial to Be Heard by Judge McConnell Today—Tactics of the Defense to Keep the Weakening Tools of the Conspiracy from Telling What They Know—Application for a Supersedeas to Be Made at Once.**

The motion for a new trial in the cases of the four Cronin prisoners, Coughlin, Kunze, O'Sullivan, and Burke, will be argued before Judge McConnell at the Criminal Court today. The State's Attorney has been ill during the last three or four days, but he said yesterday that he felt confident he would be able to appear in court this morning. "Even if I am not able to attend," he added, "my associates in the trial of the case will represent me. I guess I will be on hand, however."

Mr. Hynes returned to the city Saturday. He has been spending a brief vacation in the East. He will be in court this morning to speak against the new trial motion of Forrest, Donahoe, et al. Messrs. Mills and Ingham will also be on hand.

One of the attorneys connected with the case said yesterday: "I don't suppose for a moment that Forrest expects that Judge McConnell will grant a new trial. Indeed, I think that Forrest would be greatly disappointed if a new trial was granted. Culvers do not turn up in all juries."

"What, then, is the object of the motion?"

"It is intended for delay. The verdict was rendered Dec. 16. Tomorrow will be Jan. 13. Here is nearly a month of delay. But as soon as Judge McConnell overrules the motion for a new trial tomorrow there will be a plea for further delay. The Judge will be asked to defer sentence for a few days in order to give the attorneys time to make a transcript of the record and the evidence so as to enable them to apply for a supersedeas.

"It may be that Judge McConnell will grant the request of Mr. Forrest and Mr. Donahoe to defer sentence. Nothing will surprise me in this case. If he does he will further jeopardize the cause of justice. Should the Judge die or become so ill that he could not pass sentence we would have to try the case over again. That was settled in some cases before the late Judge Williamson. He tried the cases in the Criminal Court, postponed the passing of sentence, was taken suddenly ill, and he died. The cases had to be tried over again.

### PASSING SENTENCE.

"I felt when Judge McConnell postponed sentence in the cases of the Cronin prisoners that he took some risks. Even in American jurisprudence there has hardly been a parallel for the month's delay in this case. If Judge McConnell should further postpone the passing of sentence it will be tantamount to encouragement of the lawers for the prisoners in their dilatory tactics."

"But should sentence be passed tomorrow, what then?"

"Well, the State's Attorney ought to insist that the murderers be sent immediately to Joliet. The law expressly stipulates that that must be done. Now, I know," continued the attorney, "that it is the practice in notorious cases to disobey or to disregard this plain provision of the law. There will be an attempt, no doubt, to disregard it in this case. Judge McConnell will be asked to direct the Sheriff not to remove the prisoners until a supersedeas has been applied for. He may be weak enough to accede. Coughlin, Burke, and O'Sullivan will then have a chance to parade in the County Jail as martyrs while they are being fed on the fat of the land. Admiring troops of members of the camps will call on them and extol their patriotism, their courage, their loyalty, etc. They will have the pleasure of finding their jokes, their sayings, and their speeches printed in the newspapers, and will come to look on themselves as patriots and heroes. Everything that is being done now by the lawyers for the prisoners and their prompters is intended to produce in the prisoners the impression that they are martyrs. The purpose is apparent."

"What is it?"

### TO PREVENT A SQUEAL.

"It is to prevent a squeal. Some days ago one of the convicted murderers appeared to be breaking down. He sent for an attorney not connected with the defense in his case, asked him what the prospect for a new trial was, and put other questions indicating that he was feeling uncomfortable. He told the attorney that he did not like the ide of spending the rest of his life in prison, and that if martyrdom was so beautiful a thing he would rather the instigators of the Cronin murder should have that crown.

"Ever since this weak-kneed martyr has been buoyed up with the hope that there would be a new trial, that public interest in the Cronin case was declining, and that in a year, or less, all the condemned men would be liberated, and that their friends and fellows had high honors in store for them. If there is further delay in the passing of sentence this impression will be strengthened, as a matter of course."

"But suppose sentence is passed, what will be the next move?"

"Apply for a supersedeas, of course. Some one of the Supreme Court Judges will be applied to. I understand that the Judge has been already picked out and that the attorneys for the prisoners are confidently predicting that the supersedeas is to be granted."

"Ought it to be?"

"Certainly not. The statute is dead against it, but some of our Supreme Court Judges have peculiar notions about the statute. Sec. 522 of the Criminal Code applies to this case. It runs as follows:

"If, after inspecting the writ of transcript, the court or Judge is of opinion that there is reasonable cause for allowing a writ of error and shall also be of opinion that there is reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the defendant, it shall be granted with direction that the same may be made a supersedeas, and that supersedeas shall issue as in cases where the sentence is death.

"I know that the plain intent of this provision of the statute has been scandalously disregarded in this State. It is time there should be a protest against it. The lawyers for the prosecution in the Cronin case I can assure you will try hard to get a strict interpretation of the statute in this case, and will demand tomorrow that sentence be passed, and that the murderers shall be sent without delay to enter on their life sentences."

### THE BRIBERY CASES.

The State's Attorney said yesterday that he would press for an immediate sentence, and the sending of the murderers to the State prison without a day's delay.

He said further: "I want this case disposed of so that I may begin on the jury-bribery cases. I will probably call them up a week from tomorrow."

"Who will assist you?"

"The Bar Association has been negotiating with Mr. Ingham in the matter. He will probably assist. I would like to have Mr. Hynes, also, but the demands of his private practice will not permit him to help me, except occasionally as an adviser. Mr. Neely will act with Mr. Ingham and myself, in all probability. We have strong cases, and will have little difficulty in jugging the bribers."

The State's Attorney was asked whether he heard of any weakening among the Cronin murderers. He promptly replied that he had. "They had better speak soon, though," he added. "Once sentence is passed I can do little for any one of them. But I have been given to understand that two of the convicts have come to the conclusion that they had been duped, or, to put it in the language of one, 'played for suckers.'"

## ANOTHER STORY IN PROSPECT.

**Evidence Being Manufactured Against Parnell in the O'Shea Suit.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—[Special.]—Not since the murder of Dr. Cronin was first announced has anything in Irish affairs created as much interest in this city as the revelations of P. J. Sheridan detailing the alleged attempts of the London *Times* to bribe him with $100,000 to swear falsely against Mr. Parnell. For some reason all the prominent men affiliated with the Irish movement were singularly reticent on the subject. While they were perfectly willing to discuss the matter in an informal way, they refused to put themselves on record. A reporter saw nearly a dozen people who are usually willing to talk on Irish matters, but they declined utterly to speak for publication. Among the number were Judge Fitzgerald, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Gen. Kerwin, editor of the *Tablet*; Maj. Haverly, Dr. Wallace, Hugh King, and others. After an extensive search he finally found one gentleman who was willing to talk, but only on condition that his name would not be used. "It has been known for some time among well-informed Irishmen on this side," he said, "that the London *Times* tried to bribe Mr. Sheridan to swear falsely against Mr. Parnell. There are now in New York Irishmen who could have gotten even more money if they had been willing to do the dirty work asked by Kirby on behalf of the *Times*.

"Unless negotiations which have been as good as concluded for some time should fall through there may soon be another story like Sheridan's to tell, only with a different and more disgraceful sequel. This story pertains to the O'Shea suit against Mr. Parnell, which is being backed by the *Times*. A man named Caddell arrived in this country over a month before the filing of O'Shea's suit was made public, and from information received from the other side we learned that he was to do practically what Kirby had attempted. He is the accredited agent of the *Times* and his mission is to hunt up or manufacture evidence in the O'Shea case against Parnell. He has made overtures to a man living in New England, a former resident of London. This man's honesty has long been doubted by well-informed Irishmen and from developments that have come to the surface within a day or two it is evident that these doubts are only too well founded. It is positively known that this man has been in correspondence with Caddell, and since then he has written to people in London, asking that he be sent for in the interest of Parnell, as he could give some important evidence in that gentleman's favor. His real object, however, is to find some plausible excuse to go to the other side so that his movements would not be watched. He could then assist the *Times* people without fear of detection."

## KIRBY'S RECORD IN COLORADO.

**He Put on Great Airs and Said He Was Studying Irrigation.**

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—The story of the attempt made to secure P. J. Sheridan as a witness against Parnell has created a decided sensation here, where Col. Kirby, the *Times'* agent, is well known. Kirby, with young Birch, came here in May and remained until the middle of July, when they left, ostensibly for England. The date of the meeting between Sheridan and Kirby tallies with the first appearance of Kirby's name on the register of the Antlers. When Col. Kirby came here he represented himself as an agent for the English Government sent here to make a study of irrigation. He kept up an expensive suite of apartments at the hotel, in which he entertained a number of acquaintances in a royal style. He was a hard drinker and frequently indulged too deeply for him to keep his head. Once while in this condition he told a friend that his mission to this country was one of far greater importance to his employers than irrigation ever would be to the English Government. During the first part of Kirby's stay here both he and Birch, who is alleged to be a young attorney connected with the office of Solicitor Soames of the counsel for the London *Times*, were short of funds, and they ran up bills rapidly, saying they were expecting remittances from England.

A few days before they left and when their creditors were becoming anxious about their accounts Col. Kirby received a draft on a well-known London bank for $2,000. With this he settled all the accounts of both Birch and himself. After that he several times received large sums from England, though from what source could not be learned.

"I don't care to be interviewed on that subject," remarked Alexander Sullivan last evening.

A reporter for THE TRIBUNE had called on him at his residence, No. 378 Oak street, and requested an expression of his views upon P. J. Sheridan's alleged negotiations with the London *Times* and Thomas Brennan's added statements as published in a dispatch from Denver yesterday.

"Mr. Brennan is in possession of all the facts and has, I presume, presented as full and complete a statement of the case as is required. I have nothing to add."

## THE OBITUARY RECORD.

### Samuel C. Griggs Jr.

Samuel Chapman Griggs Jr., only son of the well known publisher, died at his father's residence, No. 2100 Calumet avenue, at 10:50 Saturday evening, of pulmonary consumption. He was 29 years old. The funeral will take place at 1:30 Tuesday. Mr. Griggs had many rare qualities. He was bright, popular, and generous even to the bounds of prodigality, but was oversanguine and ambitious beyond his years, and these two faults caused many of his apparent failures. From his boyhood his chief ambition was to make a name in journalism. When only 14 years old he published the *Brilliant*, one of the best amateur journals of the day in the West. He afterwards wrote a number of clever European letters which appeared over his signature in New York and Chicago papers and which attracted favorable attention. His greatest success was achieved on the London *Society Times*. On this paper he at first held a subordinate position but received rapid promotion, eventually being appointed managing editor. While conducting this enterprise in London he contracted the illness to which he finally succumbed. On his return to Chicago last January he acceeped to his father's request to identify himself with his publishing business, and had proven the possession of abilities which would have insured him a brilliant future in the literary as well as the commercial world. In 1881 Mr. Griggs married Hattie C. Lorimer, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. G. C. Lorimer, who survives him.

### Funeral of M. C. Henneberry.

The funeral of Michael C. Henneberry, commercial editor of the *Times*, was held yesterday morning at St. Jarlath's Church. Before the funeral service at the church the immediate friends of the family congregated at the residence, No. 69 Hamilton avenue. The house was almost filled with flowers. Conspicuously beautiful was the floral piece from the staff of the *Times*. It was a square background of ivy leaves representing a desk-top, on which was a bunch of manuscript in white roses and immortelles, transfixed by a pen. Across the manuscript in blue violets was the inscription "The *Times*, 1863-1890," and beneath was the word, "Finis." It was the story of a life of faithful service.

At half past 10 o'clock the procession left the house and proceeded to St. Jarlath's Church, Hermitage avenue and West Jackson street, which was crowded. Father Henneberry of St. Pius' Church conducted the services. The interment was at Calvary. The pallbearers were M. J. Russell and Wilmot W. Foote of the *Times*, Elias Colbert of THE TRIBUNE, John F. Finerty, John F. Walsh, A. L. Patterson of the *Globe*.

### Ex-Gov. Nehemiah Greer.

MANHATTAN, Kas., Jan. 12.—The Hon. Nehemiah Greer, ex-Governor of Kansas, died at 11 o'clock this morning. He had suffered from hemorrhages of the lungs for a number of years and his death was not unexpected. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1866, and when Gov. Crawford resigned he served the remainder of the term.

### James Allison.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—James Allison, the well-known Australian theatrical manager, died today in the German Hospital of pneumonia. He had just returned from New York, where he had been securing attractions for his opera-house in Sydney. Here he found news awaiting him of the death of his wife in Australia six weeks ago.

### The Rev. D. Gotwald.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 12.—The Rev. D. Gotwald, pastor of the Memorial Lutheran Church of this city and Secretary of Midland College and the Lutheran Synod of Kansas, died this evening.

### Frank G. Hervey.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Jan. 12.—Frank G. Hervey, a retired merchant of Marion, this county, died at his residence this morning. Mr. Hervey was well known throughout the Northwest.

### Dr. W. L. Candee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 12.—Dr. W. L. Candee died tonight, aged 99. He was the family physician of De Witt Clinton and Aaron Burr.

## BIG BLAZE AT FORT MADISON, IA.

**Fire Destroys $50,000 Worth of Clothing, Boots, and Shoes.**

FORT MADISON, Ia., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—A costly blaze occurred here at noon today, the clothing and boot and shoe stock of J. G. Schwartz, valued at about $50,000, being almost completely destroyed by fire, smoke, and water. Following are the amounts of insurance and the companies interested: Jersey City, $1,000; Detroit, $3,000; Northwestern National of Milwaukee, $750; Germania of New York, $750; Security of Davenport, $1,500; Springfield, Mass., $2,000; Penn Fire, Philadelphia, $1,000; North American, Philadelphia, $1,000; Franklin, Philadelphia, $1,000; Fire Association, Philadelphia, $1,000; Mechanics', Milwaukee, $1,000; German of Freeport, $500; Germania, New York, $250; Phœnix of Brooklyn, $1,500; Norwich Union, England, $1,000; Liberty, New York, $1,000; Phenix, Hartford, $3,000; St. Paul Fire and Marine, $1,000; Royal, Liverpool, $2,000. The building is owned by Joseph Troja and is insured in the Iowa State for $2,200, which more than covers its loss.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 12.—The girls' high school burned to the ground tonight. The loss is $30,000.

### Willing to Find One.

Bank Cashier—"I can't discount that note unless you get a responsible man to indorse it."

Mr. Bagley—"Say, don't know of any responsible man around here, do you, that wants to indorse a note?"—*Judge.*

# HE SHOT THE CONDUCTOR.

### UNPROVOKED BLOODSHED ON A STATE STREET CABLE TRAIN.

**John L. Moore Probably Fatally Wounded by a Notorious Colored Porter of a Gambling House—Death of One of the Boiler Explosion Victims—A Letter Keely's Friends Are Said to Be Using—Socialists Pat B. P. Hutchinson on the Back—Sunday Auditorium Services.**

About 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon George Jordan, a well-known colored tough, shot and probably fatally wounded John L. Moore, a conductor of a State street car. The shooting took place on a north bound car just after it had passed Nineteenth street.

Jordan boarded the cable train at Twenty-seventh street and took a seat in the forward end of the rear car. When Moore went to him to collect the fare Jordan tendered a torn $1 bill. The conductor put it in his pocket and returned as change three 25-cent and two 10-cent pieces. Jordan looked the money over carefully and picking out one of the quarters held it toward Moore, saying it was counterfeit. Moore said the money was all right and that he would not exchange it.

Jordan then said: "Well, give me back my money."

Moore took the bill that Jordan had given him from his pocket and returned it to the dissatisfied passenger, the latter at the same time giving the conductor the money that had been tendered him as change.

"Now, give me your fare," said Moore.

"All right," replied Jordan, producing the same torn bill and holding it out to the conductor. "Take it out of this."

Moore took the bill a second time and returned as change two quarters, four nickels, and twenty-five pennies. One of the quarters was the one Jordan objected to at first, and he still insisted that the money was not good and that he be given another piece in place of it. This the conductor refused to do, and started for the rear door, the train having reached Nineteenth street, where it stopped to take on an Archer avenue car.

When Moore started for the door Jordan followed, and, approaching the conductor on the platform, said in an angry tone: "Give me my money!"

"You've got all the money that's coming to you," replied Moore, whereupon Jordan struck the conductor a severe blow on the face. Moore in turn struck Jordan.

The latter then jumped from the car to the ground, wheeled around, drew a revolver from his pocket, aimed it at Moore's breast, and pulled the trigger.

Moore uttered a cry and fell to the platform of the car, which was comfortably filled with people. Great excitement ensued, women shrieking and running from the train.

Jordan did not make any effort to escape, but calmly surveyed his fallen victim, the smoking revolver still clutched in his right hand. Two of the spectators made a move as if to take hold of Jordan, but they fell back when he brought his pistol on a level with their heads.

Officer O'Meara of the Chicago Avenue Station was a passenger on the train and gave his attentions to the wounded conductor. On the next train back, which was following closely, was Lieut. Hayes of the Twenty-second Street Station. He was soon on the spot and at once arrested Jordan.

About 300 people had by this time collected, and, as some in the crowd were not kindly disposed towards Jordan, the officers removed the prisoner and the wounded man to the drug store at State and Eighteenth streets.

Dr. Steele, who has an office over the store, was summoned. He found that Moore had been shot between the third and fourth ribs on the left side, and said that the wound was in all likelihood a fatal one. Moore was taken to St. Luke's Hospital. Drs. MacArthur and Steele here made another examination, but they were unable to locate the bullet. At a late hour last night Moore was extremely low.

Jordan was taken to the Twenty-second Street Station. He said that Moore gave him a bad quarter and when he insisted on having a good one the conductor struck him several times and finally knocked him off the car. He then drew a pistol and shot his assailant. Jordan's story, however, does not agree with that of Moore or the eye-witnesses, which is given above.

Jordan is 40 years old, and for the last twenty years has been known to the police as a bad man. He has been arrested many times for thefts and has spent considerable time in jail. He was employed as porter at Winship's gambling-rooms, Monroe and Clark streets. His residence he gives as No. 2737 Butterfield street. The weapon he used was a self-acting Smith & Wesson revolver of 48 caliber. Five of the six chambers were loaded after the shooting.

Moore is about 30 years old. He has been employed by the South Side company since last May, and was considered a good and reliable man. He has a wife and one child, and lives at No. 6109 Dearborn street.

## BURGESS' INJURIES WERE FATAL.

**A Victim of the Boiler Explosion Dies at the County Hospital.**

George Burgess, one of the victims of the Monroe street boiler explosion, died at the County Hospital early yesterday morning. Burgess was a teamster for the John Morris company, and was seated on his wagon in the alley in the rear at the time of the explosion. The force of the explosion was so great that the wagon and horses were thrown violently against the brick wall on the south side of the alley, while a shower of broken glass fell on the driver. Burgess was badly cut by the glass and scalded by the escaping steam.

At an early hour yesterday morning he began sinking. His death was comparatively painless.

Burgess was married and lived at No. 20 Sheldon street. His friends were with him up to the last. His body was allowed to remain at the County Hospital yesterday, but will be taken charge of today, his friends having arranged for the funeral tomorrow.

A. C. Balch, the entry clerk for the Morris company, who lives at No. 347 East Forty-third street, and whose skull was fractured, was resting easily at his home last night, although it is not considered that he is out of danger.

## BOLSTERING UP THE KEELY MOTOR.

**A Close Watch Being Kept on a Chicagoan Who Denounced the Fraud.**

About a year ago THE TRIBUNE published an interview with Eustace Wyszynski which went the rounds of the press as one of the curious stories of the day. Wyszynski, an educated Pole 80 years old, and then living at No. 1058 North Halsted street, advanced a number of striking facts in support of his belief that John W. Keely, the Philadelphia motor man, was no other than John Adam Huss, who had worked a hydraulic air-engine scheme in Louisville over twenty years ago. Wyszynski, who had been a heavy stockholder in the company organized by Huss to float the air-motor idea of a generation ago, was a loser in common with a large number of Louisville citizens. Huss mysteriously disappeared. Several years afterwards Wyszynski was in an establishment into which a man whom he recognized as Huss was introduced as the then rapidly-rising John W. Keely. The man recognized Wyszynski also, and again disappeared. Wyszynski had not seen him since. But from the similarity of the inventions claimed by the Philadelphia man and the Louisville fraud Wyszynski drew an argument, in view of the incident related, to the effect that the two were identical.

The story was vigorously denied by Keely and his friends.

The following telegram received by THE TRIBUNE yesterday will be interesting in connection with Wyszynski's present statement in reference to it:

"NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—I am told that Keely or his friends got what purports to be a letter from Wyszynski denying the identity of the two men, and that they are using it to bolster up the Keely motor. The letter purports to have been written in February, last year."

Wyszynski said last night: "Shortly after THE TRIBUNE article appeared a man in Philadelphia wrote me in reference to the matter. I referred him to the publication in THE TRIBUNE as containing my complete statement on the subject. I added that I had never seen the John W. Keely now living in Philadelphia as such, consequently my identification fell short of being complete, but that it had my firm belief. I suggested that a photograph be sent to me. But I have never received one. If such a use as the New York *Telegram* states has been made of my letter it is altogether improper. The letter I speak of is the only one I have written."

Wyszynski's present address, No. 469 Sheffield avenue, was unknown to THE TRIBUNE and even to the present occupants of his old home. But it was given in the New York telegram. As he wrote the letter from the old address he is at a loss to account for the accurate knowledge which seems to be possessed in New York concerning his movements. He thinks the Keely people are keeping a watch on him.

## SOCIALISTS BACK UP B. P. HUTCHINSON

**Resolutions Indorsing His Course Adopted at Waverly Hall—Charity Ball Criticism.**

The Socialists, probably remembering B. P. Hutchinson's contribution of $1,000 to the Labor campaign fund two years ago, came royally to his support yesterday at Waverly Hall, and adopted a series of resolutions introduced by the fertile Tommy Morgan, who first read an article from THE TRIBUNE which said B. P. Hutchison held the Board of Trade in the hollow of his hand. The resolutions were:

"WHEREAS, It is reported that B. P. Hutchinson holds the Chicago Board of Trade in the hollow of his hand; that he has all the speculators hipped; that he is skinning them alive; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That this meeting says, 'Hallelujah! Glory to "Old Hutch"! [B. P. Hutchinson], and bids him hold them there and hip them till their backs break."

Mrs. Woodman introduced a resolution which declared that socialism was the only sure preventive of boiler explosions like that on Monroe street and similar disasters. Under socialistic rule only skilled labor would be employed, and, as there would be no profit for the individual, there would be "no advantage in having weak boilers and poor machinery."

Mr. Morgan next introduced a resolution in which he found fault with Gov. Hill and Senator Gorman in their opposition to the Australian system of voting, which is "alike a discredit to themselves and the party in which they are such exalted leaders, because they stand in the way of a free ballot, greater political purity, and increasing intelligence."

Mrs. Woodman found fault with the management of the charity ball in the following:

"*Resolved*, That the great charity ball held last week at the Auditorium, with its ostentatious display of wealth, fashion, and frivolity, offers a sad comment on existing social conditions which render it possible for a few hundred human beings to spend money enough on one night's pleasure to support hundreds of other human beings, incapacitated by illness from laboring for their subsistence, in comfort for a year."

Ten people attended a meeting at No. 106 Randolph street which was to reorganize the Socialistic Labor party. Organizer Budlong and L. S. Oliver had a heated discussion over anarchy, and then the meeting adjourned until next Sunday.

## TO ESTABLISH SUNDAY SERVICES.

**Non-Sectarian Exercises to Be Held at the Auditorium—The Plans.**

A TRIBUNE reporter called on Ferd W. Peck at his new residence, No. 1826 Michigan avenue, yesterday afternoon with a request for information in regard to the popular services which it is purposed to hold Sundays in the Auditorium.

"Yes," said Mr. Peck, "the Auditorium is to be utilized Sundays as well as week days. Three years ago the idea of holding popular Sunday services in the building when completed was suggested to me, and I have had it in mind ever since. Within two or three weeks we shall have our arrangements completed."

"Who will conduct the services?"

"That is a point as yet unsettled; but it has been determined that no denominational or sectarian forms shall be used. The services are to be conducted on a broad and liberal basis."

"It is reported that Dr. Lorimer has been invited to fill the position."

"That is not strictly true. I have talked to Dr. Lorimer on the subject, but there are one or two points on which we have not as yet been able to agree. Dr. Lorimer or any one of several others may be chosen."

"Will there be one or two services a day?"

"Only one—in the evening. Two reasons influenced us in determining this point: First, we do not wish to interfere with the sectarian services held elsewhere in the morning, and in the second place the class of people we wish to reach can more conveniently attend church in the evening than in the morning."

"Will the church be self-supporting?"

"At first it was suggested that an admission fee be charged to defray running expenses, but this was soon discarded as impracticable. There may, however, be a charge for seats taken by the year. But the financial question has not been uppermost in our minds. The original object in building the Auditorium was the greatest good to the greatest number of the citizens of Chicago, whether the company's stock paid dividends or devoured assessments. After we have furnished the city with all the benefits afforded by the building any profit enjoyed by the stockholders—and I am confident there will be a profit—will be legitimate."

## ANARCHIST LUM SPEAKS HIS MIND.

**He Believes in Striking at Individuals, Not Systems.**

Dyer D. Lum, now of New York, who has aspired to be the successor of the hanged Anarchists in leading the irreconcilables, spoke before the A. R. Parsons Assembly at No. 54 West Lake street, the old anarchistic headquarters, yesterday afternoon. Twenty men, three women, among whom was Mrs. Parsons, and a boy were present. Lum's theme was the progress of liberty. Freedom was never so limited in this country as now.

Concerning the situation in Europe Mr. Lum said: "The only thing that keeps the monarchies alive is the economic subjection of the people. All this striving for dominion in the Pacific isles and in Africa is only to keep the people employed and their attention diverted from the growing demands for liberty.

"Two evils which should be wiped out in this land are the monopoly of land and the monopoly of exchange. We are told it is the system which oppresses us. I was never hurt by a system; it is always individuals. There is no use in mincing words. There is no use in attacking abstract matters. Attack the individuals who compose the system that we oppose."

Lum's concluding words were: "But while I recognize that all attacks that tend to break down the present form of government are right I do not pretend to advise how each one is to help."

## FREE TRADE AND DAILY WAGES.

**Single-Tax Men and Socialists Have a Lively Discussion.**

The economic conference last evening had little to confer about. The subject was, "Free Trade and Its Influence Upon Wages," but the audience was composed of Socialists or single-taxists or simple free traders, so there was no issue between them on the question of free trade. It was only when the Socialists commenced to pursue some of the statements of the speaker beyond the limits of the subject as defined that differences of opinion developed.

The Socialists asked if the speaker thought free trade would bring the milenium, and when he modestly said he could not predict that they smiled in the superiority of their knowledge.

The speaker of the evening was George Brine of the Board of Trade. He went over the entire subject in a general way. He congratulated the audience on the wet night, which was a providential arrangement to relieve the dryness of the subject.

Any industry desired to be protected, the speaker said, only when the articles could be produced cheaper somewhere else, so that without protection its manufacture would be connected with loss. This loss was shifted by protection from the manufacturer to the consumers. That was the leading idea of the paper.

Protection to the manufacturers was contrasted with the free competition of labor. The conclusion of the address was that free trade meant an increase in the purchasing power of wages, and that protection did nothing to advance wages.

Then the questions were fired at the speaker.

"Mr. Moderator," began Mr. Clark Gibe, "would not the lecturer rather have Mr. Carnegie in Pittsburg than in Glasgow? Would he not rather have the watch-works in Elgin than in Geneva?"

"If it is absolutely necessary," Mr. Brine returned, "that watches should be made in Elgin at a loss unless protected, and he asks me if I preferred to buy a watch at a less price from Switzerland, I would buy the Swiss watch. As to where Mr. Carnegie should be that depends with me how much he would assess me to keep him there."

Gradually the Socialists got in their work. "Would the workingmen in a free-trade country," asked James Heavey, "receive the full product of their labor?"

"Well, I hardly know how to answer that," Mr. Brine replied, and the Socialists chuckled and applauded. "God alone can tell. But I believe that they will have a great deal better chance to get the worth of their money than they will in any country that is burdened by a protective system."

Then T. J. Morgan asked a couple of questions about the wages system and the alleged benefits of free trade in England. "My father and mother worked thirty-seven years. I worked, my brothers and sisters worked. And I had to quit. That was in England."

Mr. Brine wriggled out by talking about the relation of population to the area of the country. But soon after Mr. Morgan hit him again and took his breath away. Some one had asked about the English capital coming to this country, and Mr. Brine proudly said that it was owing to the vast amounts of capital that had accumulated in the hands of the English under the free-trade system.

"In whose hands?" asked Mr. Morgan, quietly.

"Well, I take it to be in the hands of the same class of people in whose hands capital accumulates in this country."

And then the Socialists were happy, and laughed and applauded.

"Suppose China should enter the markets of the world and bring goods here and sell them cheaper than we can," asked another, "would you let them go for our home market?"

"I advocate our going for the home markets of other people's, and am willing to have them go after ours. We can compete with any of them. If China can overcome that distance of thousands of miles and still sell cheaper, let them come and we'll buy."

Chairman W. R. Manierre announced that it had been decided to continue the conferences at the Recital Hall of the Auditorium. The subject next Sunday will be "Protection and Wages," by W. R. Sterling.

## CHICAGO'S ABSTRACT DEPARTMENT.

**An Effort to Be Made to Make It More Remunerative.**

President Edmanson of the County Board proposes to put the abstract department of the Recorder's office on a paying basis. In this he will have the support of Capt. Stephens, who says, however, that a proper examination of accounts will show that the abstract department is now on a paying basis. He says:

"Properly viewed, I think the abstract department pays, and pays well. The fact is that there has been a confusion in keeping the accounts of the two departments of this office. Help has been charged to the abstract department when it should have been charged to the recording department proper. Were it not for this the reports of the abstract department would show a fair profit.

"The only help that can properly be charged to the abstract department are two abstract-makers and three assistant abstract-makers. Every other employé commonly listed as belonging to the abstract department should not be classed there. If this branch of my office were abolished it would only result in lessening the pay-roll of the office about $6,000, and the public would lose thereby an incalculably greater amount."

"In what way would the public lose by abolishing the abstract department?"

"It is the sole check on the charges made by the private concerns. The cost of an abstract is now not more than half what it was ten years ago. The reason is the existence of this department. It is the one thing in the way of a trust on the part of private abstract firms, and if the County Board should abolish the department it would be one of the greatest blows to the dealers in real estate that could happen. Even though, as is affirmed, the abstract department does not pay expenses, it would be a short-sighted policy that, for the sake of a few thousand dollars taxes, would impose upon the public a monopolistic trust in abstracts. Handy & Co. have now a monopoly in ante-fire records that is worth a fortune to them, since they can charge what they choose for abstracts that have to be carried back that far. How would it be if abstract-makers were free from all corrective measures?"

It was urged that attorneys prefer the abstracts made by the private firms. Capt. Stephens gave the following explanation:

"The private abstract-makers are accustomed to give a percentage to the attorneys who send them work. This office is not allowed to. We have a fixed rate. We can give no percentages, and make no concessions. It is only natural that lawyers should send their patronage to the private firms when they are sure of getting a certain amount for their pains. The private firms practically make the lawyers so many commissioned drummers. The public, as a rule, goes where it is recommended, and this office suffers as a consequence. The private firms are at liberty to make special contracts with real-estate people. Our rates are fixed—30 cents for each page of abstract. The private concerns will make a contract with big dealers for 25 cents a page. The pages are enough smaller to make the abstract cost as much as though we made it, but it is hard to convince the public of this.

"Then the private firms have another advantage over us. They can keep their records up closer. We are short of help and are practically afraid to turn into the county bills for extra services or overtime. The private firms have about sixty men in this office all the time—rent, light, and heat free—and, often many of these work overtime on the special solicitation of their employers. The consequence is that the abstract department of this office has to compete with private enterprise on unequal terms. Notwithstanding this, I still assert that if the help of this office were properly classified the abstract department is a paying one."

Capt. Stephens added that with a little time and care he believed the abstract department could be placed on a sound financial basis, and be made a source of profit to the county.

## PACKING-HOUSE EMPLOYES' UNION.

**The Eight-Hour Day the Object of the Organization—One Hundred Members.**

About 200 persons attended the meeting of packing-house employés in Union Hall, Thirty-sixth and Halsted streets. The object was to organize a union. T. P. Berry was the first speaker. He urged all present to join the union. He said the packers were a union, and every one of them had $1,000,000 in his safe. He said they would deserve to be called white slaves if they allowed themselves to be dictated to by bosses guarded by Pinkertons. G. Heicker followed in German, and Vice-President Kratak in Bohemian.

All present were then invited to sign the membership roll, and about one hundred did so.

Up to that point the meeting was an open one. All who refused to sign were ejected, and the meeting went on in secret. Brief speeches were made by Berry and Heicker, and a committee of nine, three each from the English, German, and Bohemians present, was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and report to a meeting to be held next Sunday at the same place.

At the meeting held a week ago at the same place the idea was to form a union to remove the contract and deposit systems. Yesterday's meeting developed the fact that the old eight-hour working day spirit was the real object of the union.

## GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

### The Workmen Were to Blame.

The police officers who, in the performance of their duty, endeavored to investigate the accident at Crane Bros.' factory, No. 52 Judd street, Saturday evening, were rudely received and refused any information about it or the cause of it. The night watchman and the workmen said they had been instructed to give no information.

Mr. R. T. Crane said yesterday concerning the explosion and the action of the men:

"In the first place they had no orders to refuse information to anybody and there was no, one there who had any authority to issue such orders. The statement that they had received such orders was an invention of their own. The truth is that the men had been warned time and again by the superintendent not to go near the oil tank, and he had even hidden the key to avoid all possibility of their doing so. But they disregarded these orders, hunted around until they found the key, and the explosion resulted quite naturally and as had been foreseen by the superintendent.

"The tank contained crude petroleum, and, of course, there was more or less water with it. Last night the suction pipe of the pump got into the water. The night men got the key and a light and lifted off the cover to fix the pipe. The light ignited the vapors from the oil and the explosion took place. It was simply carelessness, and an accident which we had taken every precaution to guard against."

### Sudden Death of a Dry Goods Man.

P. M. Foster, manager of the Chicago branch of the New York firm of E. S. Jeffry & Co., dry goods, was found dead in his bed at McCoy's Hotel yesterday afternoon. It is thought to be a case of heart disease.

"Mr. Foster was an old friend and tenant of mine," said Mr. McCoy. "He came to my house Thursday, saying his wife had gone East on a visit. He wanted apartments, and I gave them to him. Friday evening we chatted pleasantly, and he seemed to be in good spirits. Saturday night at about 11:30 R. A. Wright, who occupies an adjoining room, passed Foster's door, which was partly open. He was lying on the bed, partly dressed, reading. At noon yesterday one of the chambermaids found his door locked and could not get in. She reported to the office, and on forcing our way into the room we found Mr. Foster lying dead as he was seen by Mr. Wright and a bell boy. There was no appearance of a struggle, and he seemed to have passed off in a sleep."

Mr. McCoy has notified the Eastern firm and wife of Foster's sudden death. The Coroner will hold an inquest today.

### It Made Quite a Noise.

At 6 o'clock last evening a loud explosion startled people for blocks from Washington and La Salle streets.

"The Court-House is blown up!" yelled a frightened youth, running towards the building, the crowd following. The building was standing.

"I'm certain I heard the report while I was on Madison street," said a man.

"So did I," was the answer from several voices. A large crowd collected at the north west corner of Washington and La Salle, staring at an uncovered sewer manhole.

"Only a sewer explosion," was the explanation.

Just as the explosion occurred a Madison street car had stopped for two women. Up shot the sewer cover, the report following. The car driver could hardly hold his horses. The women, who were the nearest the sewer at the time, narrowly escaped. The cover of the sewer flew up thirty feet, falling a hundred feet away. The stone pavement around the hole is torn up.

### Dr. J. Charles Harrison's Lecture.

Dr. J. Charles Harrison, who is associated with Mrs. Dr. Longshore-Potts, lectured at the Madison Street Theater last evening. The house was packed and about 200 were turned away. Dr. Harrison, who is an extensive traveler, entertained the explorer Stanley at Cape Town when the latter was on his way to the Congo country. Tippo Tip, he said, had thirty-five wives with him and was so jealously inclined that no man dared speak to one of them. Dr. Harrison is a fluent and graceful talker, interspersing his remarks with anecdotes and personal experiences and retaining the unflagging interest of his hearers. The lecture was illustrated with stereopticon views.

Mrs. Dr. Longshore-Potts will lecture tomorrow evening on "Love, Courtship, and Marriage," and in the afternoon will give a talk for women only.

### Asphyxiated by Gas.

George W. Dooker, a gasfitter in the employ of the Gas and Coke company, was asphyxiated by gas yesterday morning and died shortly after. Dooker and J. L. Neff, an employé of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad company, were repairing a leak in a gas-pipe under the freight depot at Jefferson and Sixteenth streets. The watchman heard an outcry and rushed to the place where the two men were at work. He found both men unconscious. The police were called and summoned Dr. James P. Way, who took the men to his office. Neff soon revived and is out of danger. Dooker did not regain consciousness and soon died. He was a single man and boarded at No. 199 West Washington street.

### Women Attack a Wife-Beater.

Timothy Curtin, a packing-house man, who lives at No. 645 Root street, was locked up in the Thirty-fifth Street Police Station last night on a charge of assaulting his wife. Curtin is jealous of his wife. About 7 o'clock last night he returned from work and made an assault upon her with a base-ball bat, and beat her until she was almost unconscious. He was arrested, and, while on the way to the police station, was attacked by several women, who gathered courage when they saw him under arrest. Mrs. Curtin's injuries are severe, but not necessarily dangerous.

### Items.

John Coyne, the Election Commission clerk and brother of Luke, the Election Commissioner, charged by his daughter with cruelty to his family, was arrested Saturday night. He was afterwards bailed out to appear for trial today.

Ald Madden, retiring Chief Ranger of Court Logan, No. 117, Foresters, was presented with a handsome regalia by Past High Chief Ranger Saunders upon retiring from office in the court. F. Lack of the Criminal Court was installed Chief Ranger.

The Levinsohn Literary Circle at its meeting in the Haymarket Building yesterday afternoon passed resolutions criticising an interview in a newspaper alleged to have taken place with Rabbi Hirsch, in which the doctor was made to say that the Russian Jews of Chicago were anarchistic in their tendencies and that there were in Chicago 50,000 Russian Jewish Anarchists. The society pronounced this statement as ridiculous, and was strong in emphasizing the fact that the Jews—and no less the Russian Jews—were as patriotic as any race in this country. Other statements in the interview of a like nature were also condemned and declared wrong.

Police Officer Dunn of the Twenty-second Street Station, who was so brutally beaten and bit by John McNulty Saturday evening, is resting easily at the Mercy Hospital, and will in all probability recover. His assailant is still at the County Hospital nursing the bullet wound in his leg.

Pat Reilly, Pat McGuire, and several other boarders at No. 2988 Archer avenue were examining a revolver early yesterday afternoon, and while the weapon was in the hands of McGuire it was discharged, the ball taking effect in Reilly's abdomen. The wound is serious. McGuire was locked up at the Deering Street Station.

The fifty-third installment of subscriptions to the World's Fair stock foots up $13,780, making, with amounts previously reported, a total of $3,730,440. The fifty-third installment is divided as follows: Proprietary medicines, $8,050; employés Stearns & Co., $1,620; Bricklayers' Union, $190; Carpenters' Union, Evanston, $180; employés Northam & Field, $100; of J. J. Dolan, $50; of E. Olson, $250; of C. L. Schotte, $210; of Central Show Printing Co., $100; Carpenters' Union, $220; employés of Tremblay & Co., $90; of George Kracke, $70; of Albert Julin, $140; of J. Rathbone & Co., $210; of Cook & Rathbone, $790; of Gassman Bros. & Troemper, $160; of T. J. Dewes' Brewing company, $580; R. Letschke, $30; employés of Cameron, Amberg & Co., $260; of A. Geiss, $190; miscellaneous, Trinidad, Colo., Cornell, Ill., and Streator, Ill., $300.

### Salt Wouldn't Save Some of Them.

A magazine writer, in telling "How to Save Boys," says:

"Open your blinds by day and light bright fires by night; illuminate your rooms; hang pictures upon your walls; put books and newspapers upon your tables, and have music and entertaining games."

And after doing all this the probabilities are that your boys will spend their evenings in a "club" room where the costliest piece of furniture is a 75 cent deal table and the cigarette smoke is so thick that it can be thrown out of the window with a snow-shovel.—*Norristown Herald.*

15 photos, 3 styles, for $3, at Stevens' studios, McVicker's Theatre.

## DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 335 Phœnix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot Madison and Canal-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

ADAMS—At 3027 Michigan-av., John C. Adams, aged 31 years.
Funeral Tuesday to Oakwoods.

BOOTH—Jan. 12, at Hutchinson, Kas., George W. Booth of 3353 South Park-av., Chicago, aged 27 years.
Funeral at Alton, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 14.

BABCOCK—At 2417 Michigan-av., Sunday evening, Eliza Hibberd Babcock, mother of the late Henry H. Babcock, aged 83 years 9 months and 14 days.
The remains will be taken to Thetford, Vt., for interment.

CLARK—At his residence, 3200 Calumet-av., Sheldon A. Clark, aged 43 years.
Funeral Tuesday at 9:30 a. m. to St. James' Church, thence to Calvary by carriages.

ELDRED—Fred M. Eldred, aged 5 months.
Funeral Monday, Jan. 13, at 11 a. m., from 987 West Adams-st.

GRIGGS—The funeral of S. C. Griggs Jr. will take place at No. 2100 Calumet-av. at 1:30 o'clock Tuesday.

KNOWLES—On the 12th inst., at 4610 State-st., Albert S. Knowles, of typhoid fever, in the 33d year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAUSWIRTH—Jan. 12, 1890, at her residence, 184 East North-av., Mrs. Barbara Hauswirth, aged 51 years and 3 months.
Funeral notice hereafter.

HAMM—Sunday, Jan. 12, 1890, Edward A. Hamm, aged 29 years, son of Sewell B. and Harriett Hamm, 233 Campbell-av., Chicago.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAGEIST—Jan. 12, at 10 p. m., Nora, daughter of Otto and May Hageist, aged 14 months and 15 days.
Funeral notice hereafter.

JOHNSON—At the residence of his parents, 454 West Ohio-st., John Johnson, aged 27 years.
Funeral Tuesday at 10 o'clock to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by cars to Calvary.

KOCH—At 230 Cass-st., Jan. 11, 11:55 p. m., Caroline Sophia Koch, wife of G. Charles Koch, aged 56 years.
Funeral from late residence Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 1 p. m., to Wunder's Church, thence by carriages to Wunder's Cemetery.

LUSK—Miss Mary Lusk, 75 years of age.
Funeral Tuesday at 10 a. m. from 232 Blackhawk-st. to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

MURRAY—Katie Murray, daughter of Frank and Mary Murray, aged 1 year.
Funeral from 780 Hinman-st. Tuesday at 9:30 by carriages to Calvary.

O'BRIEN—Jan. 12, 1890, Frances Mary O'Brien, daughter of William D. and Ellen O'Brien, aged 13 years.
Funeral Tuesday at 10 o'clock from 3546 State-st. to St. Elizabeth's Church, thence by cars to Mount Olivet.

PARKER—At the residence of Dr. N. S. Davis, 291 Huron-st., Caroline Parker, aged 54 years.
Funeral at 10 a. m., Tuesday, 14th inst.

PARKER—At her residence, 69 Jay-st., Jan. 11, Annie H., wife of John C. Parker, aged 52 years.
Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 14, to St. Vincent's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

REYNOLDS—At Denver, Jan. 11, Oliver G. Reynolds.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMITH—Jan. 12, at 29 Pine-st., Mrs. Thomas J. Smith of Minneapolis, Minn., aged 25 years.
Funeral at Cathedral of Holy Name Jan. 14 by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

SAWYER—Jan. 12, in her 83d year, Mrs. Laura Sawyer.
Funeral from 75 Park-av. Tuesday, 11 a. m., by carriages to Graceland.

STENER—At his residence, 400 Centre-st., Jan. 12, William F. Stener.
Funeral notice hereafter.

TOWNER—Sunday, Jan. 12, at 2 p. m., at 263 Thirty-first-st., Miss Theresa Towner.
Funeral notice hereafter.

WALLINGFORD—At the home of her son, Henry J. Wallingford, Evanston, Jan. 11, Mary, widow of the late Alanson Wallingford, aged 75 years.
Funeral Monday at 3 o'clock. Interment at Marshall, Mich.

WALKER—At 4335 Evans-av., Jan. 11, Demmaristo, wife of Henry D. Walker, aged 56 years.
Funeral Tuesday at 2 p. m. from South Congregational Church.

WINNE—At Woodlawn Park, Sunday, at 4 a. m., of paralysis, Albert W. Winne.
Funeral from the residence of his parents, 6432 Star-av., Tuesday at 10 a. m. Funeral private.

WHITE—Sunday, Jan. 12, Henry White, in his 89th year, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Rebecca S. Wentworth, 281 Jackson boulevard.

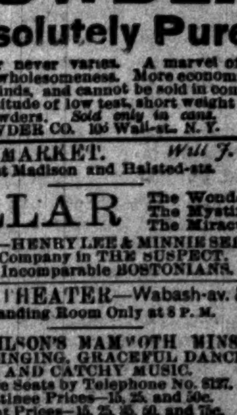
WALSH—Jan. 12, 1890, Lawrence Walsh, aged 86 years.
Funeral Tuesday at 10 a. m. from 185 Huron-st. to Church of the Holy Name, thence by cars to Calvary.

WOODRUFF—Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of the late Alfon Woodruff, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Orgon, 3159 South Park-av.
Funeral at 10 a. m. Tuesday.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A MEETING OF THE NON-PARTISAN temperance women of the W. C. T. U. is to take place at Cleveland, O., Jan. 22. Those in sympathy with the movement are requested to send their names to MARY E. INGERSOLL, No. 89 Euclid-av., Cleveland, O.

ROYAL



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This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

THE HAYMARKET. *Will J. Davis.*
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
KELLAR The Wonderful, The Mystifying, The [illegible]
Next Sunday—HENRY LEE & MINNIE SELIGMAN and Powerful Co. [illegible]
Feb. 10—The Incomparable BOSTONIANS.

HAVLIN'S THEATER—Wabash-av. and 18th-st.
Standing Room Only at 8 P. M.
GEORGE WILSON'S MAMMOTH MINSTRELS
SWEET SINGING, GRACEFUL DANCING, AND CATCHY MUSIC.
[illegible] Prices 15, 25, 35, and 50c.
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MISS MARY MOORE, and the Famous Comedy Company from the Criterion Theater, London.
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Five performances only of F. C. Burnand's Eccentric Comedy, THE HEADLESS MAN!
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FAMOUS LECTURE ON "LOVE, COURTSHIP, AND MARRIAGE," TUESDAY, JAN. 14, AT 8. To Both Sexes.
"As good as an hour with Mark Twain."—Boston Herald. Medical lecture to both sexes TONIGHT at 8. To LADIES ONLY each day at 2:30, closing Jan. 15. Admission to any lecture, 25c. Residence, Leland Hotel; hours 9 to 5. Consultation free. Special engagements—not to wait—$5.00. Remain until Jan. 20 only.

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Every Night, Professional Matinee Thursday.
N. S. WOOD, THE TALENTED YOUNG ACTOR,
In his new play OUT IN THE STREETS.
Reserved Seats [illegible]

# The Tribune.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1890.

It is unusual to find such faith in human nature as is shown by Col. Broadwater, the member of the Democratic National Committee from Montana. He says that under the Australian voting system a man is just as easily corrupted as he ever was. "If a voter," he declares, "has previously been hired to vote for a certain man he will vote for that man. There is no way for the other side to reach him." It may be that those citizens of Montana who sell their votes to Democratic purchasers are of such rugged integrity that they may be relied on to deliver the goods, even though they vote in absolute secrecy and it is impossible to tell whether they have lived up to their base contract or not. But that kind of devotion to principle does not flourish down East. Such eminent Democrats as Gov. Hill of New York and Senator Gorman of Maryland do not look for it among the purchasable voters of their States, and hence are against the Australian system. It does seem as if Hill & Co. were right about it, and that the man who has sold his vote in advance and got his spot cash cannot be relied on to vote as he agreed to if he can cast his ballot unwatched. If at heart a Democrat and he has been bribed to vote that ticket he will doubtless do it; but if he is a Prohibitionist or a venal Republican he will doubtless pocket his Democratic bribe and vote in accord with his convictions. It is only in the phenomenal State of Montana that the man who has been dishonest enough to sell his vote is honest enough to keep his promise and vote against his own party principles when he could have helped his party and himself at the same time.

A FANATICAL, foolish Roman Catholic who is opposed to compulsory education when parents deny their children the advantages which will make them good citizens asks:

> Why would it not be good logic to say, "This compulsory religious law is enacted by the community, after mature consideration, for its own protection, and is therefore right"?

Experience, which is the great teacher of States as of individuals, has proven that compulsory religion operates badly and is not right. It was tried for centuries for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Church in England, France, Spain, Italy, Bohemia, Germany, and Austria. It was tried quite earnestly by King Philip and Alva in Holland. It was tried on Huss, Bruno, Savonarola, Latimer, Ridley, Coligny, and a number of other well-known characters. Compulsory religion was also tried for a short time in England and elsewhere in Europe for the benefit of the Protestant faith. But it was found not to work well, and it has everywhere been given up as bad religion. Some blind, fanatical Roman Catholics would like to try it again, but will never have another chance in this world, it having been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Compulsory education, however, wherever tried, has produced good results. First tried in Germany in the Catholic as well as Protestant States it has spread over a good part of Europe, including Catholic France, Belgium, and Italy, and is steadily gaining ground in this country. It is found that it makes more capable citizens and better men. It has been determined that it is the right policy and it will not be given up, but be made universal.

## TESTIFYING FOR PERSONAL PROFIT ONLY.

Gen. Garfield once said that during the time he served on the Ways and Means Committee of the House "the individuals and delegations who came before the committee to get new duties put on or old ones raised came with the barest selfishness and without a thought or care but for the extra price of their products." The same thing is true now, as the testimony taken by the committee during the last week proves. Selfishly interested manufacturers have swarmed into the committee-room and waylaid and buttonholed the members, begging that in any readjustment of the tariff rates they must be manipulated so as to give them increased and extra profits, regardless of the injury done to the consumers. They seemed to think that legislation on the tariff would give them an opportunity to secure "private snaps," provided they got in their work before the committee in good shape. In their judgment the committee was not seeking to revise and reform the tariff and reduce the surplus, but was about to make a new allotment of bounties and monopolistic advantages to a favored few. Hence the tariff boodlers hurried to Washington like vultures assembling about a carcass. They have logrolled and lobbied like the promoters of a river and harbor grab or any other big steal from the Federal Treasury. They were determined not to "get left," and were on hand to see that the committee put something in its grab-bag for them.

One lobbyist witness wanted higher duties on hardwood lumber for his benefit; another insisted on a tax of $1 a pound on mica. The fellow had a mica bed out of which he wanted to make more profit. Several chaps wanted higher duties on lithographs for their benefit; some others insisted on higher bounties on certain kinds of thin or tissue paper by which they could bag bigger profits out of their customers. A New Jersey man demanded a large increase of the tax on pearl and shell buttons for his emolument. Another demanded a high tax on tin plate in order that he might make a speedy fortune. Bill Strause of New York wanted 50 cents a dozen duty on briarwood pipes in addition to the present duty, and also wanted the packages taxed and rough briarwood kept on the free list.

John Robertson, representing the cork manufacturers, asked for specific instead of ad valorem duties on cork—20 cents a pound instead of 25 per cent ad valorem; a large increase on present rates.

A. W. Mather of New York asked that the duty on boracic acid be increased from 5 to 9 cents a pound for his benefit.

Eugene Waugh of the Highlands Chemical company of New York asked a duty of one-half cent a pound on sulphuric acid, which is now free. He complained of Canadian competition.

Henry Van Gilder of New York wanted a duty of 50 per cent on manufactures of leather and 35 per cent on skivers. He also asked for the reënactment of the old confiscation clause to meet undervaluation.

H. Lash of New York wanted an increase of duty on cotton neckwear which would enable him to make a fortune.

George Bliss of New York asked for a uniform duty on all albums and scrapbooks of 35 per cent ad valorem—a large increase on present rates. Dan Clarkson of New York demanded a heavy increase of the tax on sawed marble slabs.

One after another scores of selfish, grabbing men appeared before the committee to oppose any reduction of high tariff rates on imported products competing with them, and to insist that Congress should raise their bounty and give them a monopoly of the market so they could charge higher prices and make more money. Nothing was said about the need of higher duties so they could go home and increase the wages of their workmen. They didn't promise to do anything of the sort, but asked for higher rates merely to increase their own profits. They all were actuated by the thought that, since the workmen denied that higher duties were necessary to protect wages and were supporting the party hostile to the protective principle, the manufacturers could not pretend that they wanted a closer monopoly of the market in the interest of anybody other than themselves. They wanted higher rates as a personal favor and for their own profit, though some of them mildly pretended they had the workmen's interests somewhat in view. Nothing was said as to the evil of increasing burdens to be put on the millions of consumers to benefit a few interested producers.

The way in which the consumers are lost sight of before that committee in the desire to get extra profits on goods was curiously illustrated in the statement of Congressman Peters of Kansas, who protested in the interest of some sorghum-raising constituents against any decrease of the duties on sugar on the people of the United States. Where Congressman Peters has one constituent engaged in the unprofitable sorghum industry he has ninety nine who get no benefit from the tax on sugar, but are needlessly mulcted by it. Yet he would continue the unnecessary taxation of the ninety-nine and on all the other people of the United States to get extra profit for the one man. He declared this policy was so popular in Kansas that if it should be abandoned the great Republican majority in that State would be wrecked! Honest and anxious Republicans are convinced that the *contrary* is true. They believe that disregard of the overtaxed consuming millions in order to provide artificial extra profits and privileges for a favored few will put the principle of protection itself in great peril. They believe it would be a fatal blunder for Republican Congressmen to play into the hands of interested lobbyists who have swarmed into the committee-room and overlook the tens of millions of people who do not visit Washington for special favors, but who speak only through the ballot-box, and who will pass their opinions on all this sort of business next November.

## HOW THE POLICE WAGE WAR ON THE BLACKLEGS.

> The only gambling-house in this gamblers' paradise which the police were able to find last night was at No. 2 Theater court, and this was raided, yielding six card sharps, one of whom, Harry Slayton, was booked as keeper. This little game was carried on in a small back room in an alley, and though people attempting to walk on Clark street between Monroe and Washington found it difficult, so thronged were the sidewalks with shoestring gamblers, card sharps, and sports of every variety, yet the police did not molest the houses in the vicinity.
>
> If any one has an idea that the gaming-houses attempt to conceal their character it is an erroneous one, for all the big houses run as wide open as they ever did. Anybody can get in. Many people get in even without intending to and are fleeced before they have time to withdraw.
>
> Although the only game the police could find last night was at No. 2 Theater court, big games were going at Nos. 119, 124, 125, 128, 134, 169, 170, 173, and 176 Clark street and a number on Randolph, Dearborn, Jackson, Quincy, Congress, and State streets, as well as on West Madison and Halsted streets. Everybody that walked by these places knew that gambling was going on inside—that is, everybody except the police.—*Local Report.*

It will soon be time for the Council to ask the new Superintendent of Police if it is his intention to obey its orders on the subject of the suppression of gambling. That which has been done by him, or to speak more correctly by his superior, Mayor Cregier, who is the real chief of police, is not of a character to satisfy the Aldermen, the "moral scratchers," or those citizens who believe that faro banks are an evil and that they can be shut up. There have been some "raids," but they have at no time been conducted in such a way as to give evidence of any earnestness, and they have gradually petered out, till the most that is done is to swoop down with great vehemence on a batch of unlucky darkies who think they have as much right to gamble as white folks, or on some newsboys who are "shooting craps" in an alley. For a raid to be effectual—to do more than give a chance to some police pets to make money by going on bonds—all the implements used by raided gamblers must be destroyed. That hurts. But that has not been done once during the present spasm of virtue of the Police Department. The costly implements of the gamblers have never been meddled with and the moment they were bailed out their games have reopened. They did not do it in Washburn's day. It is becoming manifest that it is not the intention of the Mayor to break faith with the gamblers and close them up. Were he in earnest in his professions he would tell them to close or he would get after them with the sword of the Lord and of Gideon, with the sledge-hammer and the furnace, and they would shut up tighter than clams. All that has been done in the raiding way has been done to throw dust in the eyes of a few fools. What will the Council do about the matter? Will it let it drop, or will it take the next step—direct its Corporation Counsel to prepare charges against delinquent officials to be submitted to the grand jury?

## KNOX'S BANK-NOTE SCHEME NO GOOD.

Among the most ingenious schemes for perpetuating the national bank currency is that recently announced by John Jay Knox. He would allow the banks a circulation equal to 75 per cent of the security deposited by them with the Government and consisting of one-half in Government bonds at par value and one-half in coin or bullion, or in silver bullion at its market value at the time of deposit. If by depreciation the market value of bullion should fall below the amount required to sustain the paper circulation based on it the bank would be required on notice to make up the deficiency. A Government fund for the redemption of the notes of insolvent banks would be provided. The use of silver bullion at its market value as security for bank notes is a novel suggestion, but it can hardly be doubted that circulation pledges made up of bonds and silver as proposed by Mr. Knox would serve the purpose of making redemption sure. One objection to such a scheme is that pointed out by the New York *Times*—viz.: the certain contraction of the currency that would follow a fall in the price of bullion. At such a time the banks would be required to furnish more security without getting any additional advantage or else have their volume of notes reduced. No one can say that under such a system the expansion or contraction of the bank-note currency would be governed entirely by the demand for money in business. The volume of bank circulation would be made to depend in a greater or less degree on considerations quite disconnected with the demand for money, and under such circumstances the bank circulation might lose the self-adjusting feature which is now considered one of its chief merits.

It is only a waste of time to devise schemes to prolong the existence of a large mass of national bank notes. The function of issuing notes to circulate as money is an attribute of sovereignty in civilized nations, and in this country is being gradually taken from the banks and restored to the Government, to which power it alone belongs. Banks should have no more power to issue circulating notes than to coin money. The function belongs to the Government, and under the legal-tender decisions of the Supreme Court there is no longer any more question as to the power of the Government to issue greenbacks than to coin gold or silver. The Supreme Court has pronounced the question one of expediency, to be passed on by Congress from time to time as circumstances may require. In peace or in war it is for Congress to determine whether an exigency exists which requires an increase of legal-tender notes and to act accordingly. The place of the disappearing bank notes will be taken by coin and certificates and the power to issue legal-tender notes is held in reserve for any great emergency. Hence there is no need to perpetuate the national-bank notes, and the popular desire that the banks should transfer the note-issuing function to the Government will undoubtedly be gratified. At the same time the national system is an excellent one, and in order to keep the banks in existence for the purposes of a legitimate banking business it is probably necessary to allow them a nominal circulation. Wholly divorced from the Government and without any circulation at all there might be a doubt as to the validity of the charters of the banks. This difficulty can be met by preserving a nominal circulation. The 4 per cent bonds run until 1907, and with a nominal circulation based on these securities the banks can be continued in business for the next seventeen years, and by that time a permanent system may be devised.

## GEN. MORGAN'S CASE.

The charges which have been brought against Gen. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to prevent his confirmation by the Senate were originally made by an employé of the office who was discharged for intemperance, insubordination, and inefficiency. These charges have been accepted as true and reasserted by a representative delegation of Catholic clergymen.

In reply, not to the original assailant but to these clergymen, the Commissioner has sent a communication to the Secretary of the Interior in which he disposes of the accusations against him so effectually that if they have any sense of justice or fairness they will withdraw them at once and acknowledge that they have been misled by an unworthy and irresponsible person who was discharged from the service for cause.

Gen. Morgan investigates the records of every one of the schools and shows the specific cause of discharge in every individual case, with the result of showing not only that the cause was ample but that he has exhibited no animosity towards or discrimination against such employés because they profess the Catholic faith. The individual record is too long for quotation, but the Commissioner's summing up contains its substance. He says:

> I do not know how many Protestants or how many Catholics, how many unbelievers or Jews are in the school service. No record of religious predilections or faith has ever been kept by the office. I do not know how the discharged clerk who furnished the article in question learned of the religious belief of those in the service. The only way in which I discover it is when I happen to remove a teacher who is a Catholic and a howl is raised somewhere by somebody. I cannot afford to keep inefficient people in these schools to please or placate any church, individual, or political organization, and I decline to do so. If the Catholic Church cannot furnish me better teachers than those I have removed the Catholic Church is greatly to be pitied. I do not apprehend the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions would recommend the reinstatement of any of these employés with the evidence before them upon which they were removed.
>
> I will say, in conclusion, that of the nearly 1,000 employés in the school service the office has appointed and directed the appointment of less than 10 per cent. Among these are at least seven whom I happened to know were and are devout Catholics.

In concluding his communication to the Secretary of the Interior the Commissioner says: "As I understand it the great purpose to be achieved by a system of Government education for the Indians is their preparation for American citizenship, and not their training in religious dogmas or ecclesiastical practices. By the selection of proper persons as teachers the Indian schools may be religious without being sectarian." The Commissioner understands this question just as the great majority of the American people irrespective of party understand it, and they will look to the Senate to confirm his nomination at once as a proper rebuke to the sectarian opposition to him. The people indorse the Commissioner's policy of education as the wisest, most judicious, and most practical scheme which has yet been presented for the civilizing of the Indian, and, more than this, they indorse the Commissioner himself as the only official who for some years past has manifested a practical knowledge of his duties. A failure to confirm him will not only be an act of flagrant personal injustice but will strike a damaging blow at the work which he has begun and which opens so auspiciously. The people of this country are not in a temper for any such outcome of this question.

## A DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE WANTED IN IOWA.

There has been so much talk about the so-called independents in the Iowa House uniting with the Democrats to support a mugwump in order to defeat Senator Allison that it has not been sufficiently considered whether the Bourbons themselves would agree to anything of the sort. The faithful old Iowa Bourbons may not think this just the time to be bestowing all their hard-won honors on off-color Republicans. Boies, whom they are about to seat in the Gubernatorial chair, has been against them on every national issue they have raised in the last thirty years save only the tariff question. Many of them must find it difficult to regard his election as a distinct Democratic victory. He voted for Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, and Garfield. He was on the Union side during the war and supported the reconstruction measures, the war amendments to the Constitution, and the abolition of a suffrage based on the color test. Boies left the Republicans because of his opposition to prohibition and on that issue alone (local in Iowa, not national) took his stand as a Democrat. Afterwards he accepted the free-trade issue, but it is not known that he has been converted on any other of the national Republican doctrines to which he gave his support for so many years.

After putting an ex-Republican and fresh Democratic convert in the Governor's chair the Iowa Bourbons may naturally feel that any remaining honors should be bestowed upon older soldiers in the Democratic cause. Iowa has many thorough Bourbons who have been tested by long suffering and held down under the weight of tremendous Republican majorities but whose faith never wavered. There can be no question as to the integrity of their Bourbonism nor as to their claims on the Democratic organization for recognition and reward. They opposed the war and declared it a failure; fought bitterly against reconstruction and manhood suffrage, declaring that this was "a white man's Government." They did all they could to defeat the constitutional amendments, and they sympathize now with the election frauds in the South by which manhood suffrage and equal rights are stamped out and National laws practically nullified. They are opposed even to the principle of protection, and accept the free-trade doctrine in its entirety as incorporated in the Confederate Constitution. Adhering to such doctrines without change or the thought of change, and presenting long and consistent records of Bourbon devotion, the old Democratic leaders in Iowa may well ask that the party remember them and cease hunting off-color Republicans on whom to bestow its votes. Now that the Iowa Democrats can poll a big vote for a United States Senator and carry their candidate nearly up to the point of success, the honor of the nomination should go to one of the old-line Bourbons. It would be hard on the old leaders to have the ex-Republican Boies (singular or plural) take all the new-found honors.

## INCREASED DILUTION NEEDED AT ONCE.

The visit of the city officers to the pumping works last week was an eye-opener for most of them. Not one had an idea that things were in so bad a state. That veteran ward politician Cregier was nauseated. The Commissioner of Public Works and City Engineer, who were apparently unfamiliar with the section, were upset.

They said nothing about what they saw, perhaps because they could say nothing creditable to themselves, but some of the Aldermen were not tongue-tied. Said Ald. Dixon:

> I had no idea of the noxious condition of the Chicago River until Friday. I had not the remotest notion of the bad faith with which Chicago has been acting toward the State. I could not be made to believe that the problem of diluting the sewage of Chicago before it is sent on its way down the Desplaines Valley was so simple of solution as it really is. In short, I found on investigation that this problem of sewage dilution has for years past been intrusted to stupid, lazy, ignorant officials, that the law has been wantonly violated, that the resolutions of the General Assembly have been studiously ignored, and that the health of the whole State has been endangered by the culpable negligence of some officials and the stupidity of others.

Ald. Dunham speaks almost as strongly:

> It was not necessary for me to take the trip to convince me of the foul condition of the river and the culpable negligence of the city authorities. Under the resolutions of the General Assembly, adopted, I believe, in 1887, Chicago is required to send 60,000 cubic feet of lake water per minute through the canal below Bridgeport. The nominal capacity of the pumps at the latter point just now is 60,000 cubic feet. The city pays for such capacity. Only 30,000 cubic feet of service is rendered. The pumps are inefficiently managed. They are frequently out of repair and have seldom or ever been worked to their full capacity.

It is apparent that something must be done, and that quickly. To state it selfishly, it must be done to preserve the health of the city. The influenza is bad, but it would be a trifle compared with the epidemic which the hot weather of next summer may bring.

Mayor Cregier's idea seems to be that the city can do nothing except to furnish the packers with improved drainage at the expense of the taxpayers. That is the substance of his South Fork circulation scheme. He seems to think that now the Sanitary District has been created the Sanitary Trustees must look after everything, and that the city is not called on to lift a finger.

Unfortunately it will be fully a year before the Drainage Trustees can do anything, for that much time will have passed by before they are able to sell a bond and thus get money to furnish temporary relief to this city and the valley towns. It is impossible to wait that long. A pestilence has not an accommodating disposition and does not delay its visits to allow Supreme Courts to declare the law and Trustees to sell bonds. There must be immediate relief, and that the city alone can furnish—by increasing the quantity of water pumped into the Desplaines.

It is not necessary, however, that the city should finally foot the bills. It can for the purpose of bettering the drainage put in more pumps at Canalport and double the quantity of water which the canal is carrying off. Read in another column what Engineer Cooley says on this subject. Later on when the Drainage Trustees have money they can relieve the city of this work and repay what the pumps are worth.

The powers of the Trustees are large. They can furnish temporary relief while they are preparing to cut the channel which is to give relief for all time. The law does not say that things shall stay in the filthy state they are till the drainage channel—rock cut and all—has been made. The Trustees can dredge out temporary channels and put up pumps, which will be only temporarily needed. Had they the money in hand they would do it at once. But they have not, and a long time will pass before they get a dollar. Hence the city must make the advances.

## A WARNING TO BENEVOLENT CAPITALISTS

The results of the litigation in the matter of the will of the late Samuel Wood, a New York capitalist, point the moral to an old, old story. Mr. Wood died twelve years ago and left by his will a handsome sum sufficient to endow a college of music for the benefit of the people of that city. That he had set his heart upon this college was evidenced by the numerous practical suggestions which he made for the organization and management of the college, and his generosity and public spirit were commended far and near as the details of the scheme became apparent. There is no question that the college would have been a great public blessing could it have been organized in accordance with the suggestions outlined in the will. But this was not to be. The heirs near and remote banded together to defeat its provisions. It was taken into the courts at once, and the litigation has been fierce and continuous. The case probably made its last appearance in the Surrogate's Court a few days ago, as the testimony went to show that there was nothing left to fight over. During these twelve years the great fortune has gradually disintegrated, and by the tricks and plots known to legal machinery has been diverted from the purposes intended by Mr. Wood into the pockets of outsiders who had no other interest in the property than to prolong litigation for personal profit. The great estate has been swallowed up and disappears. The heirs get nothing, not even the bones of this fat picking. The College of Music will never be endowed, and thus the great and generous project of a philanthropist has been defeated.

The technicalities of the law which have deprived New York City of the great public library which Samuel J. Tilden provided for have now deprived her of another important popular institution which would have been a public blessing could the wishes of the donor have been carried out. These are not exceptional cases. Miscarriages of this kind are constantly occurring. With this possibility always in view, why is it that capitalists and charitably disposed persons do not heed the lesson, and if they are desirous to do something for the public good attend to it while they are living and not run the risk of having their plans defeated and their money diverted into other channels? If they want to establish public institutions or leave works of art to the city in which they have made their money, as a testimonial of their gratitude, why not give the funds outright and devote their personal attention to the purposes they have in view? They will then have the satisfaction not only of seeing their munificence bestowed as they wish and their memorials organized so as to benefit the public, but they will also have the personal pleasure of seeing them completed and share in the blessing they are intended to confer. Even if the money is properly used in accordance with the terms of the bequest the testator cannot be sure that the work will be as well done by other hands as it would have been by his own. It is a sorry fate which has overtaken Mr. Wood's estate, but how easily it might have been avoided had he given his money outright and devoted his leisure to the construction of the building and the organization of the educational scheme which he contemplated! It is a significant warning to capitalists.

IT is a common failing with the Chicago Council, which it shares with other and more pretentious legislative bodies, "to bite off more than it can chew." It is too ambitious and tries to do everything all at once, the result being that it does nothing, whereas if it tried to finish a little at a time it would accomplish something. The subject of street nomenclature is a case in point. Postmaster Sexton asked the Aldermen six months ago to do away with a vast number of duplicate names of streets, which caused great annoyance, and confusion, and error in handling and delivering mail matter. The Council, with the best of intentions, set at work not only to do this but also to change the whole system of numbering and to abolish all prefixes. An elaborate report has been submitted, with some features which met with pretty general approval, and with others which provoked decided dissent. After talking over the matter for one or two meetings it was allowed to drop, and there is no telling when it will be taken up again. Other subjects of more personal or boodle interest have come up, and the street numbering reform may never be reached. In the meanwhile the trouble of which the Postmaster complained has not been remedied. It will soon be worse when other portions of the recently annexed territory are included in the free delivery district. What hinders the Council from asking its committee to make a brief report embodying a few changes in street names which will do away with duplicates, and thus meet the requirements of the Post-Office people? That could probably be adopted with no difficulty. The subject of changing numbers, etc., could then be taken up at some future time when the Council had nothing more urgent on hand. If the question is not gone at and settled piecemeal the probabilities are it never will be disposed of, and the Post-Office officials will always be plagued by duplicate Washingtons, Madisons, Jeffersons, Parks, etc.

### A Warning Voice from a Pennsylvania Protection Journal.

Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.): The New York *Herald* (free-trade Dem.) says anent the McKinley Tariff bill:

> The Republicans in Congress are bound, as a matter of honesty and good faith, to maintain the present scale and system of duties, or to make them higher. We are glad to hear that Mr. McKinley, who has the reputation of being an honest man, means just this.

All of which is, of course, meant to induce the Republicans in Congress to maintain those duties which are *already higher than the protective point*, and to *provide new ones of the same sort*, to the end that *the tariff may be made offensive to the people* by its unconsidered excesses. The Republicans in Congress have done a great deal to build up the so-called revenue reform sentiment of the country by not ruthlessly cutting down each and every duty to the bare point of protection, by overprotecting many special interests, and thereby creating combinations, trusts, and monopolies which prey upon the public. The *Herald* to the contrary, the Republicans in Congress are not bound to do as the *Herald* says they are. Their party in its platform laid no such obligation upon them. It, on the contrary, laid on them the obligation to revise the tariff upon the lines of just protection, not on the lines of excessive duties, or duties which afforded a large margin above protection to special interests, corporations, and persons. The Republicans in Congress, not less than the Democrats, are bound to revise the tariff for the benefit of producers and consumers alike; and it is a cunning free-trade trick to attempt to influence them to enlarge the blunders of the present tariff. The Republicans in Congress, especially those on the Ways and Means Committee, appear to be only too willing to accept the *Herald's* view of their duty—a fact significantly commented on as follows by that stanch and able Republican journal, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

> Republicans are apt to grow uneasy when they learn that Congressmen are listening only to repetitions of the testimony of the selfishly interested manufacturers, who oppose all reductions of duties, no matter how high, and try to have them made higher wherever possible. Not a manufacturer has yet said a word against those ultra-high duties which cause and shelter trusts to rob the people.

That may be called a truthful word in season from a friend, and the Republicans in Congress will be much wiser to heed the warning it conveys than the Mephistophelean advice of the enemy to go ahead and make the tariff so unpopular as to create a general protest of the people at the polls against it. What is wanted is a tariff *for protection*, not for "selfishly interested manufacturers," or for the breeding and fostering of "trusts to rob the people."

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE advocates the postponement of the World's Fair from 1892 to 1893. It was Oct. 12, 1492, that Columbus discovered America. It is said on that day some memorial event could be held in Washington or some other city—even St. Louis—while in 1893 the Nation could take all the year for a regular "whoop 'er up" celebration of the event in the way of a Fair, and that there would be no politics to interfere with matters either, as there would in 1892, the Presidential year. Of course the Fair of 1893 is to be held in Chicago. This is a generous offer to Washington. But the fact that Washington asks the Government to put up $15,000,000 for that city for the World's Fair implies that that city has a good deal of the genus hog about her, and it will be just selfish enough to spurn Chicago's generosity.—*Milwaukee News.*

And the Washington hog will be just about 1,000 miles away from the place where the Fair will be held.

ST. LOUIS' elaborate "circle" argument in support of her World's Fair aspirations has become a standing joke. It would have been much better for St. Louis if she had acted on the square.

WE expect to see Chauncey Depew really at his best when he makes a speech at the opening of the Columbus Exposition in Chicago.

THE bulletin markers of the weather department need not be discouraged. If they keep that cold wave prediction standing long enough it will come true.

We exhort Georgia not to agitate herself to such an extent as to lose any sleep over the race troubles in Illinois. None of the facts of the Upper Alton riots will be suppressed, and the punishment necessary will be dealt out without regard to the color of the offenders.

ONE of the city papers has been canvassing the Judges who have admitted or denied receiving and using railroad passes, as follows:

USING PASSES.

Judge Henry W. Blodgett. Judge Lorin C. Collins.
Judge Joseph E. Gary.
Judge Kirk Hawes. Judge Thomas A. Moran.
Judge A. N. Waterman.

NOT USING PASSES.

Judge Walter Q. Gresham. Judge R. W. Clifford.
Judge Oliver H. Horton.
Judge Murray F. Tuley. Judge R. Prendergast.
Judge Egbert Jamieson. Judge Gwynn Garnett.
Judge John P. Altgeld. Judge George Driggs.
Judge R. S. Tuthill. *Judge Elliott Anthony.

THOSE IN DOUBT.

Judge Julius S. Grinnell. Judge Frank Baker.

YET TO BE SEEN.

Judge H. M. Shepard. Judge S. P. McConnell.

*Formerly used passes.

THE "Gondoliers" is scoring a great success in New York. The condition of the streets predisposes the people of the city to regard the "Gondoliers" almost in the light of deliverers.

It would be interesting to know whether or not the Omaha *Republican* is satisfied by this time that Dr. Cronin was murdered.

IF necessary to the preservation of peace at Upper Alton we have a serene confidence that Col. Henri Watterson would start instantly to the scene of the conflict at the head of 100,000 Kentuckians the moment he was called upon for aid.

### Secretary Blaine's Great Record.

Detroit *Tribune:* When Mr. Blaine lays down the State portfolio and the history of his administration of the affairs of the department is fully known he will be honored more than ever for distinguished services. There has been no sensationalism about his administration. He has been dignified and conservative and yet patriotic and vigorous in the assertion of American rights. The foreign treaties already negotiated are of more substantial benefit to American interests than was accomplished during Bayard's four years' term.

## IN A MINOR KEY.

### Needed Both.

Sleeping-Car Porter (rousing passenger in lower berth)—"Beg pardon, sir, but as you are not using the berth above you perhaps you'll let it to this old gentleman that's just got on?"

English Tourist (irascibly)—"Didn't I take this whole section, sir?"

"Yes, sir, but——"

"Blahst your eyes, cawn't you see I 'ave me trousers spread out in the upper berth!"

### The Cause of the Delay.

Night Editor (of St. Louis paper)—"We ought to have gone to press an hour ago. Is that editorial on 'The Insignificance of Chicago as a Railroad Center' in type?"

Foreman—"Yes."

"Is the article on 'The Decay of Chicago's Commerce' finished?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then what are you waiting for?"

"Waiting to get the Chicago markets."

## PERSONALS.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will fill five lecture engagements in Kansas on her way home from California.

The Pope has changed his habits. He now devotes the time between half-past 5 and 10 at night for the ardent perusal of newspapers of all nations.

Empress Augusta left 7,000,000 marks. Her jewels and ornaments are bequeathed to personal friends as keepsakes. One valuable jewel is left to the Empress Victoria.

The Rev. Sam Jones declares that he is not an alarmist; but he adds, ominously, "I know the year 1890 is going to be an epochal year, and some things have gone just as far as they can go."

Judge Kelley told a friend of his some time ago that the trouble with his jaw grew out of a habit he had of going to bed with a quid of tobacco in his cheek—a practice which he had kept up from his boyhood.

Mme. Boyd, a Belgium woman, has arranged for a talking contest, open to women only, in which prizes are to be awarded to the competitor who says most in a given time. But can the judges survive it?

Cyrus W. Field is now three score and ten years old, but still in active business life. His first employment was as errand boy for A. T. Stewart at $2 a week. His duties required him to open and sweep out the store.

Prince Louis Napoleon is advertising freely his reasons for leaving the Italian army and entering the Russian army. One of his French organs says: "Prince Louis Napoleon told a prominent statesman that Crispi was preparing to fight France. This was the reason why the Prince resigned from the Italian army."

Senator Stewart, in a criticism of civil-service reform, says that "secrecy is a fraud," and "the public will not be satisfied until that inquisitive individual, the reporter, is admitted into all the mysteries by which men and women get offices." This implies that the Senator is "agin" the secret sessions of the Senate.

John Mount of Covington, Ky., is said to be the oldest criminal in the United States. He is nearly 90 years of age, and fifty-six years of his life have been spent in various penitentiaries in the United States. He has committed almost every crime except that of murder. He is living a secluded life at present, and seldom goes on the streets.

The Empress Eugénie has just presented to the fathers who have the keeping of the mortuary chapel at Farnborough, where the remains of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial are interred, a magnificent altar cloth, made from her wedding gown. The cloth has been made by the Empress herself. It is trimmed with the lace and embroidery which ornamented the dress.

Maj. Serpa Pinto, whose name occurs frequently in dispatches connected with African affairs, is a native of Portugal and about 40 years old. He joined the Portuguese army in 1863, rose pretty rapidly, and became an aid-de-camp to the King in 1880. He was in the Zambesi war in 1869, and commanded the African native troops. During 1877-'79 he crossed Africa from Benguela to Durban.

John W. Mackay, whose wealth has not made him so famous as his wife's extravagance in spending it, is 55 years old. He has a hard face, whose features have not a single redeeming virtue. Mrs. Mackay, who has known much poverty in her life, has a strongly developed genius for spending money in a loud and luxurious way. Mr. Mackay lives three-fourths of the year in California, where he enjoys a freedom from restraint and etiquette which makes his elegant residence in London a bore.

## CURRENT NOTES.

It takes a pretty sharp remark to cut a slow man to the quick.—*Boston Post.*

Married life is not all thorns. You strike a nettle once in a while.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Go to the champagne cork, thou tardy lover; consider its ways and do likewise.—*Binghamton Leader.*

The times when they are trying to escape the bill-collector are the times that try men's soles.—*Binghamton Republican.*

The best cure for insomnia that we know of is to have somebody keep telling you breakfast is ready.—*Binghamton Republican.*

Belle—"Do you think it is a sin to dance? Some people think it is." May (indignantly)—"Well, it is for some men."—*Time.*

Apollo wasn't any better than he should have been, perhaps, but he loved the truth. He struck the lyre.—*Merchant Traveler.*

The nervous timidity of brides and grooms can be easily explained, since it is natural for contracting parties to have a shrinking manner. —*Baltimore American.*

An Illinois woman broke her wrist trying to raise a car window. There's pluck for you. Most women would have crippled every man in the car first.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Man has anything but a soft snap on this earth. When he's well he is in constant fear of being ill, and when he's ill it's always time to take his medicine.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Mrs. Fangle—"Why, I declare the dining-room is colder since it was repapered than it was before." Fangle—"Of course. The new frieze is deeper than the old one."—*Munsey's Weekly.*

Old Resident—"I can remember the time when we used to have lots of snow and ice in Boston every winter." Newcomer—"Sho!" (Aside—"What unconscionable liars these old-timers are!")—*Boston Transcript.*

If you would never be disappointed in life never look for what you know you can't get. Don't expect a four-dollar smile from the hotel clerk when you're signing for a dollar and a half room.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Head of Firm—"Mr. Travers, while you were at lunch your tailor called to collect a bill. I am surprised and pained, sir, to learn that you are in arrears. Isn't it possible for you to live on your salary?" Travers—"Certainly it is, sir; but you don't expect me to support my creditors, too?"—*Clothier.*

### Choo$ing the $enator.

Come hither, little Democrat, and $it be$ide my knee;
I hear the Ohio roaring down toward the di$tant $ea;
Old memorie$ throng about me and I $eem to $ee once more
That famou$ $tate$man, "Little Cal," when they cho$e him $enator!
He wa$ from Wall $treet and wa$ rich, while they—well, they were not
And the dollar$ on his $cutcheon $eemed to go right to the $pot!
They made hi$ choice unanimou$ with $hout$ $o loud and fierce
That they waked up $ome old mo$$back$ who'd voted la$t for Pierce!

"Who wa$ thi$ 'Little Cal?' Wa$ he a $tate$man great and bold?"
No, not exactly; he wa$ around when railroad line$ were $old.
Folk$ $aid that he got bargain$ and that "Little Cal" could buy
When everything wa$ down $o low he didn't have to try;
But that when he came to $ell 'em the price$ in their flight
Would go a$ high a$ Gilderoy's far-famed, hi$toric Kite!
"Did he buy everything?" O, no; hi$ $enator'$ $ituation
Wa$ *given to him* it wa$ $aid, next day "by acclamation!"
—*New York World.*

### The Third Senator from New York.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* New York is a big State; but if she is to be allowed three members in the Senate the Constitution needs changing. Ohio is in a position to head a movement in this direction.

### The Kind of Navy That Is Needed.

New York *Tribune:* The United States doesn't want an offensive navy, but it does want one that can knock spots out of anything that is offensive to it.

### Just Like Other Brigands.

New York *World* (Dem.): The Ohio boodlers, like brigands everywhere, are sensitive under the calcium light of journalism.

## THE VIEWS OF ENGINEER COOLEY.

### The Canal Can Discharge 120,000 Cubic Feet a Minute.

In an interview in yesterday's TRIBUNE Engineer Cooley, speaking of the capacity of the canal to carry off water, said:

"I have also stated that the canal can carry 80,000 feet of water without causing any serious trouble or doing any damage to property adjacent.

"This whole subject has been befogged and befuddled by the foolish talk of unscientific men and the gush of politicians who know nothing about it. Here are some facts on the subject which will make the matter plain, because they are the result of scientific and purely professional examination. The observations were made at the dates named. The average of height is the result of engineering calculation, and the flow, except in one instance, was steady and regular."

Mr. Cooley's facts are as follows:

| Date. | Over city datum, feet. | Capacity, cubic feet. |
|---|---|---|
| Dec. 14, 1886 | 2.00 | [illegible] |
| Oct. 29, 1886 | 2.58 | [illegible] |
| Dec. 20-21, 1886 | 3.00 | [illegible] |
| Aug. 31, 1886 | 4.95 | [illegible] |
| June 13, 1887 | 4.96 | [illegible] |
| July 12, 1887 | 5.47 | [illegible] |

"Then you say the canal has a capacity of 55,200 feet?"

"Why, the canal has a capacity of at least 80,000 feet. Its capacity has never been tested. There have been more humbug and fares about that canal than there has been about any engineering project in the world. It was constructed for a specific purpose. It has never done full duty. There are four engines at the Bridgeport works. More than three at a time have never been worked. While three are at work the fourth is under repair. If this practice was not pursued there might come a time when the whole four pumps would be worthless. The three pumps have a capacity of 42,000 cubic feet when properly worked. When the four engines are going they can send down 60,000 cubic feet. Since they were constructed the four engines have never been worked simultaneously at their full capacity."

"The pumps were put in," said a well-known engineer who was in Cooley's office when the interview was in progress, "while Cregier was Commissioner of Public Works. It was a Cregier contract. Everything was approved by him. The whole thing is the greatest engineering botch in the history of any great city. I have it on the authority of Engineer Northway and Benezette Williams that it took two years for the contractors to produce the result promised in their contract, and three months after the contract was approved the wheel machinery was so worn that the whole thing has not been capable of effective work since."

Mr. Cooley deprecated the remarks of his impetuous friend.

Mr. Cooley was asked what he thought was the solution of the whole difficulty pending the completion of the main drainage channel. He said:

"The solution is to send more water for dilution down the canal. The banks are now high enough along the whole route to contain [illegible] cubic feet of water. We can raise the water by the pumping process at Bridgeport eight feet above datum. That will give us a flow of [illegible] feet, making all necessary allowances for friction, errors in calculation, etc. There will be no occasion to raise the grade of bridges, except perhaps that of the Grand Trunk railroad bridge. The highway bridges will not need to be disturbed."

"But there is a demand of from 100,000 to 120,000 cubic feet?"

"Well, that quantity can be sent through the canal at comparatively little cost. The banks from Brighton Park to the Grand Trunk railroad bridge will have to be raised. The brickmakers have removed the spoils banks between these points. They can be easily and cheaply replaced. It will not cost more than $10,000. This side of Summit and skirting the Wentworth farm some damage will be done by overflow through drainage cuts. This will not cost $5,000. Below Summit and at the Crosis and Moorehouse farms the banks will also have to be raised to contain the 120,000 cubic feet.

"Whatever machinery is now put in ought to be of the simplest kind. The Dutch wheel is not only the best, but it is also the most economical. The water should be drawn through the South Fork. Once cleansed out the South Branch would not be so much of a nuisance. It would be a great convenience, on the contrary. If Ald. O'Neill is right, and I think he is, the Stock-Yards packers ought to pay the expense of the South Branch pumping works, about $100,000. The city could stand the remaining expense."

Referring to the Mayor's probable opposition, Mr. Cooley said: "I don't think the Mayor can afford to ignore demonstrated scientific and economic facts. Besides, the Aldermen are masters of the situation, and they seem to be in earnest in this matter. Chicago sewage can be properly diluted for ten years to come at a cost of [illegible] till the great ditch is completed. If the private corporations contribute $100,000 it will not cost the taxpayers more than $150,000. That is certainly a moderate price for ten years' lease. The Canal Commissioners can make it cost the city ten times as much by enforcing the law.

"Let me repeat," concluded Mr. Cooley, "that the cheapest solution of the present difficulty is to send 120,000 cubic feet of water through the canal. Only three railroad bridges will have to be raised to accommodate the volume. These are the Grand Trunk, the Pan-Handle, and the Santa Fé. The railroad companies may have the public spirit to raise them without cost to the people. If I were an Alderman I think I could induce the railroad companies to do just that thing."

### A Six Million Dollar Refund.

New York *Times:* A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States last week in a case that ought to make the tariff takers of the country blush, if their hardened cheeks have not become incapable of that demonstration of emotion. It is what is known as the "Ribbon case," or the "Edelhoff case," and arose under the Tariff act of 1883. That statute provides that "trimmings for hats, bonnets, and hoods" shall be subject to an import duty of 20 per cent, but it was decided by the Treasury Department, we believe in 1884, that certain goods, declared by the importer to be intended for the uses above described, and composed of silk and cotton, were subject to a duty of 50 per cent as goods of which silk was the component of chief value. This decision was appealed from in the manner provided by law and carried to the courts, and in a trial before Judge Coxe in Circuit, in the spring of 1886, a judgment was rendered against the Government. The Government then carried the case to the Supreme Court, and now, nearly four years after the first judgment was rendered, the final decision is reached and the former confirmed. The Supreme Court finds that the claim of the importer as to the duties to which his goods were properly subject is correct, and that that duty should be 20 per cent and not 50 per cent. Under this decision it is estimated that the Treasury will be required to repay from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 of money illegally and wrongfully collected from the importers.

### The Horse-Leech's Daughters.

New York *World:* The tariff hearings before the Ways and Means Committee are precisely what they were expected to be, and precisely what Mr. McKinley and his friends knew that they would be. No sooner was the invitation given than a horde of hungry protectionists ran post-haste to Washington begging for more bounty. Like the daughters of the horse-leech, their constant cry is: "Give! Give!" The more they get the more they want.

Mr. McKinley had a purpose in asking these sturdy mendicants to go to Washington. He wanted them to repeat their rapacious demands in order that he might have an excuse for the bill which he intends to report. Thursday some woodenware men wanted an increased duty on their product, on which the people now pay an average tax of 35 per cent. Others asked that the people pay a higher tax on beans, while still others wanted a tax of 15 cents a pound on turnips, half a cent a pound on cabbage and sauerkraut, five cents a pound on Brussels sprouts, and five cents a dozen on eggs. The greedy crowd clamors for more taxes on all the necessaries of life, on clothes, on household furniture and utensils, on lumber, on food, on everything that is consumed by the people.

In all these hearings where do the people come in? Why is not the voice of the consumer heard? Why does not the committee ask him what he has to say concerning the burdens imposed upon him by the tariff tax? Simply because he is the victim who is being plucked and it would be a waste of time for the pluckers to listen to his protests.

### Truth Frankly Expressed.

Albany *Evening Journal:* Grover Cleveland was closely, very closely identified with the legislation that gave to Jacob Sharp and the Broadway boodlers a national notoriety. If Mr. Cleveland did not profit by Gov. Cleveland's signature to the General Street Railroad act of 1884, certainly his intimate friends were the beneficiaries of the act; and equally certain it is that Gov. Cleveland signed the bill despite its unsavory record in the Legislature and plentiful warning that a saturnalia of corruption would follow in the New York City Board of Aldermen.

### Has Anybody Found 4,000,000 Postal-Cards?

Philadelphia *Record:* Postmaster Field was informed yesterday that another car-load of postal cards had started for this city from Birmingham, Conn., to take the place of the missing car, and that it would be here tomorrow. In the meantime the post-office has received a supply of [illegible] from Baltimore. The missing car, which contains 4,000,000 cards, left Birmingham for this city Dec. 31, and since then the postal authorities have been vainly searching for it.

### Southern View of Domestic Discipline.

Atlanta *Constitution:* What is wanted is not so much outside law, but more law and order in the family. Men are made or marred at the fireside. No artificial daddy with a parcel of statutes, formal flubdub, and text-books can take the place of the natural daddy with his love and common sense—and big hickory.

# DEATH IN THE STORM.

## A TERRIBLE CYCLONE SWEEPS OVER ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY.

### Several Deaths Are Reported—Full Details of the Work of the Storm in Missouri and Illinois—Blizzard in the Northwest—Many Passenger Trains Badly Delayed by the Drifting Snow—Severe Storms Raging in Kansas.

[Continued from first page.]

the most terrific storm that has visited Dakota since 1887. It is still snowing. The wind is blowing from the northwest at the rate of fifty miles an hour and the thermometer registers zero.

MILBANK, S. D., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—A storm which has driven everybody to cover broke out at 7 o'clock this morning and shows no signs of abatement. Fears are expressed that there may be a repetition of the storm of Jan. 12, 1887. This is hardly likely, however, as the storm began at an early hour and has been so furious all day that few people have ventured out. Railway traffic is practically abandoned.

BEARDSLEY, Minn., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—A snow-storm with a blizzard attachment struck this section early this morning. The drifts have piled up in some places as high as twenty feet. A piercing north wind accompanies the storm and the mercury is below zero. Train and wagon traffic is at a standstill.

GRAND RAPIDS, Minn., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—The first great storm of the winter is raging in the Upper Mississippi region. There is nearly a foot of snow, and the river is firmly frozen. Loggers are jubilant at the outlook, and the cut will be immense from this time until the February thaw.

NEW SALEM, N. D., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—The storm which struck this city during the night was the most terrific in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It has snowed so fast all day that pedestrians have scarcely been able to see their hands before them. It will be several days before the roads can be sufficiently cleared for travel.

## KANSAS SUFFERS FROM THE BLIZZARD

### Snow at Wichita a Foot Deep—A Passenger Train Stuck in the Drifts.

WICHITA, Kas., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—A blizzard has been raging since midnight last night. Snow is about a foot deep, the mercury is at zero, and the wind is from the northwest. There is fear of considerable suffering in the southwest, where it is learned the storm is much more severe than here. A train on the Wichita & Western this morning stuck in a cut fifteen miles from a station about one hundred miles west of here. There are twenty passengers on board and they have no provisions. In another day all the coal will be used up. Should the storm keep up it will be impossible to get relief to them.

A message tonight from Stevens County says that the blizzard reached that section at 2 o'clock this morning, and the snow is now eighteen inches deep. The temperature at 10 o'clock this morning was 8° below zero, and many families in the country were suffering. Some people who have been living in dugouts near the southeast corner of the county are supposed to have frozen to death. Yesterday one of the men, S. T. Sommerville, was at the county-seat, and said they had only a handful of fuel and very little meal, their only food. He made an application to the relief committee for provisions and fuel and the authorities promised to send them today, but this morning the blizzard was so severe no one would venture out. It is greatly feared that the scarcity of fuel has resulted in their being frozen to death. Sommerville has a wife and four children. Sam Metcalf, wife, and three children and John Thompson, wife, and two children were represented before the committee yesterday by Sommerville. Relief for over 100 families was applied for before the committee yesterday, and half of them were to be supplied today. As they live at a distance of from two to twenty miles from town it was utterly impossible to send any relief, and it is certain that there is much suffering among those expecting aid. The committee in that county has been giving aid to about 200 families, and there has always been an insufficient supply. Last week seven car-loads of stuff reached the committee from Liberal by wagons, but it is not enough, even could it be sent out by the committee to the suffering settlers, to last them many days.

In Morton County it is estimated by the relief committee that 500 people are depending on aid. The situation there is much the same as in Stevens. The committee was unable to reach the families in distress today owing to the cold and storm. The committee has less than two car-loads of food on hand, which for them makes the outlook much more gloomy than in Stevens County. At Liberal there are forty cars sidetracked with provisions, fuel, and clothing for the sufferers, and in waiting to be sent west across the prairies. Yesterday eighteen wagons left Liberal for Stevens and Morton Counties and stopped twenty miles west. They were unable to proceed further today, and will be compelled to remain there until the weather moderates. Railroad transportation to the southwest part of the State is paralyzed. The train dispatchers this morning commenced to make arrangements for a lay-up, and placed their trains in as comfortable places as possible.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 12.—A severe blizzard rages tonight in Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska. Dispatches from points in Kansas say the storm is by far the worst of the season, and some points report that it is the most severe experienced. Far western points in Kansas report that the storm ceased and the weather cleared about 11 o'clock. On the average the snow fell about eight inches on the level, but the strong wind drifted it badly, and many trains on the railroads have been abandoned or greatly delayed.

At Hiawatha, Kas., the snow has drifted in places as high as the one-story houses, completely blocking the highways and railroads. All trains on the Santa Fé, Wichita & Western, Rock Island, and Missouri Pacific railroads in the neighborhood of Wichita have been abandoned.

At Garden City, in the western portion of the State, the storm was not so severe as nearer the center. The snow is only four inches deep there and this storm did not partake of the character of a blizzard.

Dispatches from points in Missouri indicate that the storm has been less severe there than in Kansas. Snow began falling at about noon today, but not to any great depth. It is still snowing there, but the fall is light.

EMPORIA, Kas., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—A terrific blizzard has been raging here since before daybreak this morning, accompanied by sleet and hail in the forenoon, but becoming cold later in the day, with fine drifting snow, which still continues. A blockade of trains in all directions is threatened.

ABILENE, Kas., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—Twelve inches of snow have fallen in twenty-four hours, and the blizzard is still raging. It is considered the worst storm in years, and will cause great loss of stock. The cuts on the railways are filling and all trains are delayed.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—About 4 o'clock this morning the first snow-storm of the winter struck this part of the State, commencing with a heavy sleet. The snow has been falling since, until now there is about seven inches. All trains from the west and south on the Union Pacific, the Rock Island, and the Santa Fé have been delayed from two to four hours.

## NEBRASKA GETS ITS SHARE.

### Omaha Street-Cars Forced to Stop Running—Trains Delayed.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 12.—A terrific snowstorm has been raging here since early this morning. There are drifts from two to four feet high on the sides of the streets and in the alleys. The electric motors on the street railways ran until about 4 o'clock this afternoon, but were then obliged to suspend. The cable ran a little longer, but finally was obliged to give in. All trains on roads entering the city are from one to three hours late. The signal service observer here reports the lowest temperature since midnight Saturday 5° above zero, and the highest 9° above. At 8 o'clock the observer reported that the storm had ceased in Southern Dakota and Western Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—This is the anniversary of the famous blizzard of 1888, and all that is needed tonight for a repetition of that event is a smart gale from the northwest. It began snowing early this morning and has kept up at a good rate all day. The mercury is hovering around zero and a brisk wind is tossing the snow. The Burlington weather bureau reports no indications that the winds will rise, and there has as yet been but little drifting. Trains have been practically on time all day. The "Q." fast mail is reported a little late in Iowa, which will make the Burlington night train late out of Pacific Junction.

## DRIFTING BADLY IN IOWA.

### Ten Inches of Snow at Des Moines—All Trains Delayed.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 12.—Snow commenced falling this morning, and has fallen steadily all day, to the extent of about ten inches. The wind has blown much of the time, drifting the snow badly. All trains are delayed by the storm.

EMMETSBURG, Ia., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—The storm predicted by the Weather Bureau has arrived on time and a genuine blizzard—the first in two years—is now raging. The wind is from the northwest and is blowing at the usual blizzard rate, which, with the thermometer at zero, makes the storm one of unusual severity.

HAMBURG, Ia., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—A heavy snow-storm, the first of the season, has prevailed here all day. Fully twelve inches of snow have fallen. The wind is blowing a gale and it is drifting badly.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—A heavy rain fell most of last night and continued today until dark. Then the weather grew rapidly colder and the walks were soon covered with sleet. A heavy northwest wind is blowing, with every characteristic of a blizzard, the rain having changed to sleet and snow.

## ILLINOIS GETS A RAIN-STORM.

### Springfield Sewers Prove Inadequate—Several Washouts Reported.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—There was an exceedingly heavy fall of rain here this afternoon. Water fell in torrents for over two hours. The principal streets of the city were flooded, the sewerage system proving totally inadequate to carry off the water. Cellars were flooded in the business as well as the residence portion of the city, and a large amount of damage was done. The Sangamon River is over its banks, and the water-works at the river, which supply the city, are in imminent danger of being washed away. Railroads report a number of washouts, but none that will materially delay traffic. There has been considerable rainfall during the last three days, and the temperature is so warm that grass is growing as in early spring.

## WISCONSIN HAS A TOUCH OF IT.

### Lumber-Men Jubilant Over the First Snow-Storm of the Season.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—A heavy snow-storm prevails here, the first of the season, and lumber-men are jubilant. The heaviest operators of this city state that the winter so far has been most favorable for lumbering operations despite discouraging reports sent out, and they anticipate an average cut.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—A heavy rain-storm struck Milwaukee at 9 o'clock this morning, continuing until 7 o'clock this evening. During that time an inch of rain fell. The storm was general throughout Wisconsin, and reports from Green Bay, Marquette, and other northern points tonight are that a snow-storm is prevailing. The weather here tonight is still very mild, but at 10 p. m. the cautionary signal for heavy northwest winds and a cold wave was hoisted.

### The Storms on the Ocean.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—[Special.]—The figurehead of the Inman Liner City of Berlin was missing when she arrived from Liverpool and Queenstown today. Capt. Land said the vessel had encountered a series of gales with tremendously high seas. Jan. 5 a hurricane blew, and the figurehead was swept away, but the vessel was not otherwise damaged. Passengers were obliged to remain below the greater part of the trip. The saloon passengers included Mr. Jehu Idle, Dr. Sarche Palmer, and Prof. Vincent. The White Star steamer Germanic, which should have arrived Friday, also came in today. She met stormy weather, but no damage was done to the vessel.

### Windstorm in the South.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. Jan. 12.—A heavy windstorm, accompanied by rain, struck Memphis at about 5 o'clock this afternoon, but beyond a general prostration of wires no damage was done in this immediate vicinity. The Western Union is badly crippled tonight, every wire except two to New Orleans and one to Kansas City being down, within a radius of thirty-five miles. A special from Sardis, Miss., sixty miles south of here, reports a heavy storm of wind, rain, and hail. The Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches and Ballentine's livery stable were blown down, Benderson Bros.' store and the *Reporter* office were unroofed, and several stores and residences damaged. No fatalities are reported.

### Heavy Rains in Indiana.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—The lower portion of the City of Washington, Ind., is inundated by the flood. The water works are entirely useless. They are situated on the banks of the White River and the machinery is entirely submerged. The Ohio & Mississippi shops and railroad water tanks are dry and cannot be filled. Water has to be supplied from Vincennes. Fifty-three engines in one string were waiting for water today.

### Indiana Frogs Begin Their Season.

BEDFORD, Ind., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—Vegetation is as far advanced here at present as it generally is in April. Crabapple trees are in bloom. Frogs were singing last night.

## CHICAGO TO HAVE COLD WEATHER.

### Pleasing Program Announced by the Local Signal Service.

The temperature yesterday was higher than at any time at this season of the year since 1876, the thermometer about 3 o'clock in the afternoon registering 62° above zero.

"But there is a cold wave on the way," said Sergt. Frankenfeld of the Signal Service, "and it is likely to get here all right tomorrow. The coldest points today were in Dakota, the thermometer marking 14° below zero at both Bismarck and Fort Buford. The storm is traveling fast in this direction, it already having struck Omaha, Sioux City, St. Paul, and Des Moines, at the latter place tonight it being 8° above zero. There is considerable snow with the wave, a fall of three inches being reported at Sioux City. The fall at Des Moines will be much heavier. There will be a drop in the temperature here by tomorrow morning to about 35°, and I would not be surprised to see it go lower. There is also likely to be some snow."

The velocity of the wind last night about 7:30 o'clock was thirty-four miles an hour.

The wind and rain yesterday did no damage of consequence in the business part of the city. The rainfall was not sufficiently heavy to cause any overflow in basements.

### Gov. Campbell in the Field.

Gov.-elect Campbell is booked by his friends for the national ticket—second place at any rate, and every effort is to be made to capture the first. Brice has the money and Campbell will have the machine, and this combination, assisted by the State and national liquor associations, is expected to carry Ohio next fall and the year following and to have it ranked as a doubtful State in 1892.

Of course, Gov.-elect Campbell denies that he is a victim of "the canker of ambitious thoughts." But events now transpiring and indications well understood by political observers justify the above assertions. And then some Democrats who are "in the swim" make no secret of the ultimate goal in the political game now just commenced. It is believed that Gov. Hill of New York is in hearty sympathy with the scheme.—*Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.*

# PORTUGAL BACKS DOWN.

## FORCED TO YIELD A POINT TO A MORE MIGHTY POWER.

### England's Ultimatum Obeyed, but Rights to the Crown Reserved in African Territory—Students Mob the British Legation at Lisbon—Rumor That the English Government Will Dissolve Parliament After the Passage of the Budget Bill—General Foreign News.

LISBON, Jan. 12.—Mr. Glynn Petre, the English Minister, Saturday imparted to Senhor Gomes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, England's ultimatum demanding the recall of the Portuguese forces, officials, and expeditions of every kind from the banks of the Shire, beyond the confluence of the Rus and south of the Zambesi, and from Mashonaland. If Portugal failed to reply in twenty-four hours the British Legation would board the Enchantress and await a reply at Vigo.

The King immediately convened a Cabinet council to consider the ultimatum. The Government replied to Minister Glynn Petre that Portugal, yielding to strong pressure from a Power of the first rank, being too weak to withstand it, would order the withdrawal of the Portuguese from the Shire and Mashonaland, while reserving all rights to the Portuguese Crown in those territories. It is asserted that this decision was further influenced by reports of an intention on the part of the British to make naval demonstrations at Quilimane, Delagoa Bay, and St. Vincent.

It is reported that the opposition in the Cortes will make a strong attack on the Government for its attitude in this matter.

A mob, composed of students and others, shouting "Down with the Ministry," attacked the British Legation today. They demolished the escutcheon on the building and smashed the windows. The police were powerless to control them. They then broke the windows of the residences of the various members of the Ministry, after which they dispersed.

It is rumored that Senhor Gomes, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will resign.

Negotiations with England over the situation in Africa were in regular course till Jan. 5, when Mr. Glynn Petre, the British Minister, presented unexpected demands, to which Portugal replied Jan. 8, as already announced, and negotiations appear to have been still in progress when England's ultimatum arrived.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

VIENNA, Jan. 12.—I had an interview this afternoon with Dr. Emil Kobler, the well-known Austrian explorer, on the subject of Portuguese action in Katunga and Makolololand. The distinguished scientist and traveler has spent the best part of the last twenty years in Southeast Africa. His interview has exceptional value, as he has partiality for neither England or Portugal. His apartments are filled with trophies of travel. They were enlivened by the presence of a dozen Singhlese cats.

"The situation in South Africa is more serious than generally imagined," he said. "Lisbon is a tinder-box around which the sparks are flying every day. I expect to hear that a collision has taken place between the opposing factions at any time. Should what I fear take place, the civilization of the country will be retrograded many years. Giving them credit for the best possible intentions, Lord Salisbury and Señor Gomez will never be able to settle the question, for behind these gentlemen in their respective countries are working corporations and individuals whose claims can no more be compromised than they can be mixed with water. Who shall arbitrate? What precedents shall serve as guides? I believe the Portuguese can substantiate that 125 years ago they had a settlement on the Shire River, but they failed to perfect title. This land belongs to Great Britain. She has purchased it with the lives of her missionaries and agents since the days of Livingstone, and has made a howling wilderness blossom like a rose. When one has visited the Portuguese colony one wishes it had been left a wilderness. Once for all they had better divide this land on the Zambesi."

## MAY DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT.

### Rumor That the English Government Is to Take a Recess.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Jan. 12.—I learn from most unquestionable sources of information that it is the intention of the Government to dissolve Parliament as soon as possible after the budget has been passed; or, should any serious opposition to it arise, to take the sense of the country upon that and the general policy of the administration without further delay. This announcement will take the members of Parliament and the general public by surprise, and it is quite possible that some of the Ministerial organs will endeavor for a moment to cast doubt upon it. All the same it is strictly accurate and represents the full and well considered intentions of the Ministry. The reasons which have induced the Government to come to this determination are manifold. In the first place they rely upon the popularity of Balfour. It is believed that the popularity of the budget will be so great as to neutralize the forces of the opposition. Then it is anticipated that the issue of the O'Shea divorce suit will be a serious damage to Parnell, and that it will be wise to go to the country while the Irish leader is under the cloud which I suppose the trial will inevitably cast over him. The Irish party will, it is believed, for a time be completely discredited. In a word, the calculations of the Ministry are founded to a large extent on the divorce suit which so suddenly makes its appearance, and it is not thought possible that these calculations can be wholly falsified. The Government also believes that the longer election is deferred under the present circumstances the better will become the chances of their opponents. Causes of dissatisfaction already exist in reference to the tithes question, the free education question, and the proposed land purchase scheme, but if the Ministry could obtain a renewed mandate from the people all opposition, whether from within or without, would be effectually broken down. It is felt that a great chance was lost by Lord Beaconsfield when he did not appeal to the country immediately after his return from Berlin. The lesson of that has sunk deeply into some minds. The time has come for acting on the experience gained by the disaster of 1880. The electioneering machinery has been kept in perfect working order. On the Gladstonian side there is no such readiness. Looking therefore at all the circumstances no doubt is entertained that the magical effect of the budget, the injury of which it is believed is inevitable to the weight and influence of Parnell, and the sharp and sudden nature of the appeal, all combined will unite to bring about the discomfiture of the Gladstonian party at the polls. The Parliament of 1886, according to the decision now arrived at, will therefore come to an end in the early summer of the present year.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

### Evidences of a Pacific Policy on the Part of Russia.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The *Journal des Debats* of Paris, referring to the Russian budget, says that it gives evidence of a pacific policy on the part of Russia. The St. Petersburg papers make similar comments on the budget.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says: The Bulgarian loan prejudices Russia's rights, Art. 22 of the Berlin treaty assuring Russia of the expense of occupying Bulgaria, for which the revenues of the Bulgarian railways were assigned. The payment of these revenues has been in arrears since 1886.

The Russian Government denies that it sent a note to the Powers regarding the Bulgarian loan. Russia simply sent a circular to its representatives abroad informing them that Russia left the right to protest to Turkey and would support Turkey in that protest.

### Elections in France.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Elections were held today to fill vacancies in the Chamber of Deputies caused by the invalidation of the election of a number of Boulangists. At St. Etienne M. Neyraud, Boulangist, was reëlected. At Rochechouart M. Puyboyer, Republican, was elected. At Poitiers M. Dupetren, Boulangist, was successful. In M. Dillon's district the Monarchist candidate leads the poll, but another ballot is necessary. In the circumscription of Lorrient the poll stands as follows: Pluvier, Royalist, 5,858; Guysse, Radical, 4,331; Soulie, Boulangist, 2,075; Sutlier, Socialist, 496; Merley, Revisionist, 9. In Rochechouart, Leonzon Beduc, Boulangist, received 5,177, and Puyboyer, Republican, 6,333. In St. Etienne, Deconsire, Republican, received 8,165; Neyraud, Boulangist, 9,029, and Chevenard, Socialist, 45.

### King Alonso Grows Better.

MADRID, Jan. 12—12 m.—The King continues to improve, and the Queen Regent has been enabled to secure a brief rest. A special mass was celebrated this morning for the recovery of the King. Hundreds of telegrams of inquiry have been received.

11 p. m.—The King is a little stronger and livelier. He has slept and eaten well. If he continues to improve the Queen Regent will be able to attend to the Cabinet crisis soon.

### Marquis of Hartington Better.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Dispatches from Norfolk state that the condition of the Marquis of Hartington shows improvement and that unless a relapse occurs he is in a fair way to speedily recover. The crisis of his malady was passed before the general public were aware that he was ill.

### No Effect on the Reading.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The *Observer* does not believe that English remonstrances will have any effect on the voting of Reading trustees Monday. The trustees, it says, are likely to allege that being on the spot they are better able to judge of the shareholders' interests than the shareholders themselves.

### Uniform Standard of Time.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Prince Bismarck has proposed in the Bundesrath the adoption of a uniform standard of time throughout the Empire for the better working of railways and mails and the mobilizing of troops. He suggests the fifteenth degree of longitude east of Greenwich.

### Reduced the Rents in Donegal.

DUBLIN, Jan. 12.—The Marquis of Conyngham has reduced by 20 per cent the rents on his property in County Donegal without being asked to do so. Mr. Bustard, another land-owner in Donegal, has reduced his rents to a figure below that fixed by Griffiths.

### To Keep Out Political Exiles.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Stringent precautions are being taken on the Franco-Spanish frontier for the prevention of the return to Spain of political exiles domiciled in France.

### Influenza in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The total number of cases of influenza in Berlin is estimated at 400,000. There have been 650 deaths due to the disease.

### Brevities Sent by Cable.

Mrs. Fitzgeorge, wife of the Duke of Cambridge, is dead.

A dispatch from Cairo says that the Khedive has sent a special train to meet Mr. Stanley at Suez today.

It is understood that Emin Pasha has sent to one of his relatives a dispatch stating that his health is now in a satisfactory condition.

## GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

### That Shooting Affair at the Southern Society Club.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—[Special.]—Maj. William Hancock Clark, one of the principals in the shooting episode in front of the Southern Society Club rooms, No. 18 West Twenty-fifth street, Friday night, was arrested today. He was subsequently released on $2,000 bail. Wilton Randolph is the complainant against him on a charge of felonious assault. The true story of what caused the blows and pistol shots between these two members of the Southern Society was disclosed after Clark's arrest. The quarrel arose over the Jefferson Davis resolution, but was principally due to the alleged discourteous manner in which Mr. Randolph returned a valuable book which had been loaned him by Maj. Clark. Maj. Clark comes from a distinguished family and is well known in New York.

### Jack Fallon a Passenger on the Germanic.

Jack Fallon, the Brooklyn strong boy, who for five months past has been in England and on the Continent giving sparring exhibitions with Peter Jackson, was a passenger on the White Star steamship Germanic which reached her dock today. He parted from his companions on the trip three weeks ago in Dublin, and says the reports that he left England after his match with Wannop fell through are without foundation.

"What did Jackson have to say regarding his prospective match with Sullivan?" was asked.

"Nothing except that he has all along signified his willingness to meet the big fellow. I never heard him say that he could best Sullivan, but when approached on the subject he invariably stated that he would try his best to win."

### Died of Pneumonia.

John Henry Applegate, a wealthy resident of Asbury Park, died today of pneumonia, superinduced by an attack of grip. Mr. Applegate amassed a fortune by the invention of a shoe last which was taken up extensively by New England shoe manufacturers. He was also treasurer of Mrs. George S. Knight's comedy company.

### Gotham's Death List.

Today's mortality report for the 24 hours ending at noon was 196. Thirty of these deaths were in hospitals, 56 were due to pneumonia, 18 to bronchitis, 33 to consumption, and 15 to influenza and complications.

### Mr. Smalley in New York.

George W. Smalley, London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, arrived here today.

## SOME QUEER GUNSHOT WOUNDS.

### Remarkable Stories About Men Who Were Shot on the Battlefield.

Atlanta *Constitution*: Capt. Tip Harrison's office at the Capitol is the room where the veterans of the late war are wont to congregate. When several of the old soldiers who bear about them the scars of many battles meet reminiscences of the great struggle are in order, and some of the stories told are very thrilling. The subject under discussion was the remarkable manner in which some men were wounded and recovered and were wounded again. Capt. Tip Harrison is responsible for the following:

"Lieut. Muncie of the Sixty-first Georgia Regiment," said Capt. Tip, "was one of the most remarkable men I ever knew. He was a slender, cadaverous-looking man, with apparently no physical strength, yet he lived through what would have killed a dozen ordinary men, and is alive today. In the early part of the war he was shot through and through. The ball struck the breastbone and shattered it, passed through his body, and came out within an inch of his spine between two ribs. After a desperate struggle for life he recovered, and regained his regiment. At the battle of Monaccasie Creek he was again wounded, the ball entering between the corresponding ribs on the other side of his spine, and issuing from the same hole that the first ball entered at. The second shot must have taken the passage inside Muncie's body that the first ball made in going in the opposite direction. He was in prison with me later, and appeared to suffer no unusual pain."

The case of Sergt. B. F. Curtright, who is now on the Atlanta police force, was cited as another remarkable instance. Sergt. Curtright was wounded in the right arm, the ball passing through the limb from the front. The muscles were badly lacerated, and when he recovered he found that though he had perfect use of his hand he could not lift his arm above his head. He was not disabled from using his weapons, however, and returned to his company. Later in the war, at the battle of Winchester, he was shot in exactly the same place, except that the ball traversed his arm in the opposite direction. When the inflammation subsided he found to his surprise that the stiffness of his muscles had almost entirely disappeared, and he was soon able to use his arm as well as ever.

Lieut. Leath was another man with a remarkable experience. He was leading his men into battle when he received the order to charge. The noise of the guns and the shrieks of the wounded made it necessary for him to give his orders at the top of his voice. He had his mouth wide open calling out the word "Charge," when a sliver from a shell struck him in the cheek. It passed through his mouth without touching a single tooth and came out through the other cheek, leaving on each side of his head a gash as clean as if cut by a razor. The wound became inflamed, and Leath, who was at the time near his home, was given leave of absence for two or three days. When he rode up to his mother's house his head was tied up with bandages.

The old lady rushed out when she saw him coming and cried: "O, my son, where are you wounded?"

"Right through the head," he replied.

His mother, thinking the wound must be fatal, sent for a doctor without waiting for explanations. When the medical man arrived he found Leath sitting at the dinner table eating a hearty meal.

## DEMOCRATS DOWN ON THE SCHOOLS.

### The Attack on Salaries Due to the Greed of Noisy Wardworkers.

It is remarked as somewhat singular, if not more than singular, that whenever there is a Democratic Administration in Chicago an attack is made on the public schools. The Democratic bosses complain that the teachers are too highly paid, that too much of the public money is spent on public education, that superintendents, principals, and the working schoolma'ams are too highly compensated.

Democratic Aldermen, Democratic Mayors, Democratic Controllers, Democratic Treasurers, and Democratic functionaries of every sort make these complaints, and comparison is made between the salaries paid to the public school teachers and the teachers of the parochial schools, Lutheran, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic.

The salaries paid to Sisters of Charity and Sisters of Mercy, who have given up the world to devote their lives to religion, are compared with the salaries of plain, honest, earnest schoolma'ams, who have to dress well, to support mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, and families, who have to pay for the education of others, who have to pass searching examinations, who have to discipline unruly lads and wayward lasses without any pretense to sacerdotal privileges or prerogatives. Those criticisms and onslaughts are of periodical recurrence, and usually follow some sectarian congress just like the German Lutheran Congress at Baltimore last August and the Roman Catholic Convention in the same city month before last.

The Democratic papers during the last few days have abounded in interviews with Controller Onahan, Mayor Cregier, and their associates complaining of the high salaries paid to the teachers. Those interviews have been followed by commendatory editorials. Controller Onahan's opposition to the public schools is notorious, and his support of the parochial schools is fervid and unremitting. Mr. Onahan's attack notoriously ignores the palpable abuses of the system—the special studies, the fads, the ornamental or would-be ornamental studies. There is no criticism of the teaching of foreign languages; of the gingerbread ornamentation of the public school buildings; of the dancing-halls which under a former Democratic Administration were added to buildings at a cost of $10,000 to $15,000, while 14,000 children were excluded from the schools for lack of room.

All those things pass unnoticed. But two or three women, admirably equipped, highly educated, and thoroughly efficient, get $3,000 each per annum. The cry of extravagance is immediately raised. Superintendent Howland, a graduate of one of the leading universities, a gentleman of culture, experience, and ability, who has made the Chicago public schools an example for the world, is paid $5,000. He is attacked. He gets $1,000 per annum less than the Controller, and $2,000 less than the Mayor, and $2,000 less than the weakest of the Judges, and makes $4,000 less than the pettiest Justice of the Peace. The unlettered functionaries of the City Administration are angered thereat, and they shout extravagance.

At the same time these same functionaries are developing a plan for the appointment of five Inspectors of Police at salaries of $3,000 each and the increase of the police force by the addition of 500 patrolmen. Schemes are in contemplation for the increase of the salaries of other officers and for the waste of the public money in other directions. The Democratic Aldermen propose to keep down the educational appropriation so as to increase the appropriation for the politicians.

Advantage is taken of the fact that Democratic pot-house politicians in the Town of Lake gave exorbitant salaries to small-potato politicians as principals of schools, as janitors and other functionaries to make complaint. "There are too many Superintendents!" shout the Pecksniffs, and they add the Town of Lake Superintendents of district schools, who are paid fancy prices by their political sponsors, to the list. They take no note of the fact that those Superintendents are the creatures of a political accident. They charge the system with the abuse when the Democratic ringsters, their associates and co-workers, alone are responsible.

A member of the School Board talking on the subject yesterday said: "Why, we pay rather moderate salaries, in my judgment. We pay Mr. Howland $5,000 per annum. We pay Prof. Burroughs, who used to be President of the Chicago University, and Prof. Delano, one of the ablest educational men in America, $4,000 each. We pay three other Assistant Superintendents $3,500 each. Two of the latter are women, and my idea always has been that they ought to be paid the same salary as Prof. Burroughs and Prof. Delano. They do as efficient work. The compensation is certainly not too much. They are exceptional in their line. If they devoted themselves to literary work they could make more.

"The principals of the larger grammar schools are paid $2,200 each, and at this salary we cannot hold our best men. They do not think the salary sufficient. They want to be lawyers, clergymen, doctors, and leave us as soon as they get a chance.

"The suburban towns before they were annexed got some of our best men, like Leslie Lewis, James Hannen, and O. T. Bright, away from us by offering higher salaries. Others quitted to follow other callings. The principals of the primary schools get from $1,400 to $1,600 per annum. They have charge of 1,000 pupils, and from fifteen to twenty teachers. Women having equal responsibility in dry-goods stores or other places get from $2,000 to $2,500 per annum. The duties are not so exacting in the stores, the demands on patience and on health are not so trying.

"But perhaps the most unjust attack of all is that made on the schoolma'ams, who have to begin at $450, and who at the end of six years get $775, or $125 less than an ordinary patrolman, and $225 less than a City-Hall watchman, and $400 less than a police court clerk.

"I agree with Inspector Brenan," continued his enthusiastic colleague, "the salary of every schoolma'am is $200 all around less than she earns. We will not reduce the salary of any teacher except on compulsion. I don't think the Mayor or his Controller will try to force the issue."

### Old Chocolate's Jocoserious Chat.

De bashful pig makes po' po'k.
De han'some wench needs watchin'.
A new hat ull nebbah cu' de headache.
Dar er no use tryin' toe dodge lightnin'.
A little bad luck seasons good fawchune.
De one-eyed man t'inks a heap ob 'is sight.
Dar er less in tools dan in de han'lin' ob um.
Dar er some men dat allus want five legs on a hoss.
Hay er straw, hit er all one w'en de mule er hungry.
A mile on de wrong road am two mile outen de way.
De hungry mule nebbah notices de mildew on de hay.
Hit 'pends on de hoss yo' ride how high yo' hol' yo' head.
De shipwreck crew doan' worry abo't a man ovahbo'd.
A po' fightah l'arns bimeby dat hit a'n't good toe begin a quar'l.
De boy dat doan' eat green apples an' bahk 'is shins ain't wuth raisin'.
De O-be-joyful yo' drunk las' night doan' tas'e so good dis mawnin'.
W'en a man gits on top de heap dar er a-many dat wondah'd w'y dey didn't see 'im befo'.
Hit wudn' 'bolish lyin' ef chilien wuz bo'n widout tongues; er cheatin' ef eberybody had enuff an' a wagon-load toe spare; er stealin' ef ebery man dat stole cotched a disease by hit.—*Judge.*

### Failed to Lead the Witness.

When the professor met one of his oldest and most intimate friends the next day after his lecture he naturally expected some comments on the previous evening's remarks. Many other topics were freely discussed.

Finally the lecturer grew uneasy and remarked: "I was pleased to see you at the hall last night."

"Yes, I was there."

"Fine audience."

"Yes; nice crowd."

"I always like to see my near friends about me when I lecture; persons who I know can appre—— I mean who will sympa—— or, rather, who—eh? What did you say?"

"I didn't say anything."

"O! beg pardon. I thought you did."

"No. Fine day?"

"Turning colder, I fancy. Well, I must be moving. So long."

As he thoughtfully pursues his way the lecturer discovers to his surprise that he hates, with a large and tumultuous hatred, the man from whom he has just parted, and for whom he had heretofore entertained the warmest esteem and affection.

And yet the man was his friend. He had paid his way, was too considerate to say that he didn't like the lecture, which was the fact, and too thoroughly honest to say that he did or to make any pretense of the kind.—*Texas Siftings.*

### A Common Complaint.

Friend—"You don't seem to be very happy with your husband?"

Bride—"You are right; I am not."

"Can't you get along with him?"

"I can get along with him all right, but not with his income. It's too small."—*Texas Siftings.*

# IN THE WORLD OF SPORT.

## LATEST NEWS OF THE RING AND THE RACE-COURSE.

### List of Stakes to Be Run at the Washington Park Summer Meeting, Beginning June 21 and Closing July 26—The Belfast "Spider" and Australian Murphy to Fight Tonight—General Sporting News.

The following stakes to be run at the Washington Park summer meeting, beginning June 21 and closing July 26, will close next Wednesday, Jan. 15:

Wheeler Handicap, a sweepstakes for 3 year-olds and upward, $100 each, $25 forfeit, or only $10 if declared; $4,000 added. One mile and a quarter.

Great Western Handicap, a sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before May 1; $1,500 added. One mile and a half.

Oakwood Handicap, a sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before May 1; $1,000 added. One mile and a furlong.

Boulevard Stake, a sweepstakes for all ages, $25 each, $10 forfeit, $1,000 added. One mile.

Maiden Stake, a sweepstakes for 3 year-olds that hrd not won previous to Jan. 1 1890, $50 each, $15 forfeit, $1,000 added. One mile and a furlong.

Dearborn Handicap, a sweepstakes for 3-year-olds, $50 each, $15 forfeit, $1,000 added. One mile and a furlong.

Lake View Handicap, a sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, $50 each, $15 forfeit, $1,000 added. Three-quarters of a mile.

Quickstep Stakes, a sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, $25 each, $10 forfeit, $1,000 added. Half a mile.

The racing season in Chicago will begin May 15, when the gates of West Side Park will be opened. The spring meeting will continue until June 20, the day before the Washington Park summer meeting. West Side Park announces the following stakes, to close Feb. 15 and to be run at the spring meeting:

The Lassie Stakes, for 2-year-old fillies, $5 each, $25 additional to start, $800 added. Five furlongs.

Hotel Richelieu Stake, for 2-year-old colts and geldings, $5 each, $25 additional to start, $800 added. Five furlongs.

West Side Stake, a selling sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, $5 each, $25 additional to start, $800 added. Five furlongs.

Test Stake, for 2-year-olds, $10 each, $25 additional to start, $1,000 added. Six furlongs.

Emulation Stake, a handicap for 2-year-olds, $10 each, $25 additional to start, $1,000 added. Six furlongs.

Chicago Derby, for 3-year-olds, $15 each, $50 additional to start, $2,500 added. One mile and a quarter.

Speculation Handicap, a handicap sweepstakes for 3-year-olds, $10 each, $30 additional to start, $1,000 added. One mile and a furlong.

Chapin & Gore Stake, for 3-year-olds, $10 each, $25 additional to start, $1,000 added. One mile and three-sixteenths.

Competition Stake, for 3-year-old fillies, $5 each, $20 additional to start, $800 added. One mile.

Waldo Stake, a selling sweepstakes for all ages, $5 each, $20 additional to start, $800 added. Seven furlongs.

Monon Stake, a selling sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upward, $5 each, $20 additional to start, $800 added. One mile.

Ullman Handicap, a handicap sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upwards, $10 each, $30 additional to start, $1,250 added. One mile and a quarter.

Garfield Park Stake, for 3-year-olds and upward, $5 each, $25 additional to start, $800 added. One mile.

Union Stock Yards Steeplechase, a handicap steeplechase for 3-year-olds and upward, $10 each, $25 additional to start, $1,000 added. Full course, about one mile and three-quarters.

Entrance money must accompany all nominations and subscriptions.

## GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

### Barnum Will Act as Umpire.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—President Zach Phelps of the American Association today closed a contract with George W. Barnum to umpire during the season of '90. Barnum was with the National League a portion of last summer, but was compelled to resign on account of injuries received from a pitched ball on the Boston grounds. He is now a member of "A Legal Wreck" company, playing at Kensington Theatre, Philadelphia.

The reported sale of Jack Crooks to the Boston League Club has this foundation: Selee asked for terms of his release, when Vice-President Lazarus, thinking to make the figure so high that the triumvirs would not think of accepting it, wired that $10,000 would buy him. President Billings now says the terms may be accepted. If they are no one will be more surprised than the owners of the Columbus club.

### Evan Lewis Is All Right.

The report that Evan Lewis, the champion catch-as-catch-can wrestler, is ill with pneumonia is without foundation. He had to cancel his engagements in the East on account of an attack of the grip. Last Wednesday afternoon he reached Chicago and remained over night at the Briggs House, where a TRIBUNE reporter saw him. The grip had loosened its hold and the "Strangler" was comparatively well. He certainly never looked better. He is now at his home in Wisconsin recuperating.

### California Base-Ball Championship.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 12.—The California Base-Ball League held its adjourned annual meeting here last night, President Mone in the chair. The championship pennant of 1889 was formally awarded to the Oakland club. It was decided the season of 1890 should open March 23 and close Nov. 23. The San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, and Oakland clubs will comprise the league as at present.

### Billy Myer Ready to Fight.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—Lee Cheney, Billy Myer's manager, has written a letter to Dick Roche, McAuliffe's backer, authorizing him to make a match between Myer and Carroll to fight in California for $10,000 a side.

## RETURNS FROM THE CLEARING-HOUSES.

### The Exchanges of Last Week, Compared with the Same Week in 1889.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 12.—The following table, compiled from dispatches from the clearing-houses in the cities named, shows the gross exchanges for the week ended Jan. 11, 1890, with rates per cent of increase or decrease, as against the similar amounts for the corresponding week in 1889:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $ 740,143,653 | Increase | 7.4 |
| Boston | 101,353,034 | Increase | 11.9 |
| Philadelphia | 69,456,146 | Decrease | 11.1 |
| Chicago | 69,815,000 | Increase | 8.5 |
| St. Louis | 22,177,073 | Increase | 9.5 |
| San Francisco | 15,700,021 | Increase | 4.6 |
| Baltimore | 16,795,911 | Increase | 32.2 |
| Pittsburg | 15,321,207 | Increase | 32.4 |
| New Orleans | 16,686,446 | Increase | 24.9 |
| Cincinnati | 14,018,450 | Increase | 14.7 |
| Kansas City | 9,498,227 | Increase | 7.8 |
| Louisville | 8,906,600 | Increase | 25.6 |
| Providence | 5,634,900 | Increase | 5.4 |
| Milwaukee | 5,498,000 | Increase | 13.3 |
| Minneapolis | 4,324,996 | Increase | 23.2 |
| Detroit | 5,376,896 | Increase | 11.5 |
| Cleveland | 4,668,328 | Increase | 36.4 |
| Denver | 4,484,407 | Increase | 16.0 |
| Omaha | 4,810,607 | Increase | 20.4 |
| St. Paul | 4,268,645 | Increase | 3.4 |
| Columbus | 2,837,500 | Increase | 21.8 |
| Memphis | 3,949,608 | Increase | 16.9 |
| Richmond | 2,618,319 | Decrease | 2.1 |
| Indianapolis | 2,107,782 | Increase | 5.6 |
| Dallas | 2,293,325 | Increase | 29.3 |
| Fort Worth | 2,640,002 | Increase | 8.2 |
| Galveston | 1,797,836 | Decrease | 3.8 |
| Hartford | 2,923,127 | Increase | 6.0 |
| Peoria | 1,429,553 | Decrease | 5.5 |
| Duluth | 1,909,588 | Decrease | 19.9 |
| St. Joseph | 1,850,402 | Increase | 40.0 |
| New Haven | 1,798,982 | Increase | 19.7 |
| Portland, Me | 1,342,290 | Increase | 12.9 |
| Springfield | 1,331,268 | Increase | 4.7 |
| Worcester | 1,077,853 | Decrease | 17.1 |
| Wilmington | 769,133 | Decrease | 4.0 |
| Norfolk | 1,000,540 | Increase | 1.3 |
| Syracuse | 922,458 | Decrease | 4.1 |
| Lowell | 683,107 | Decrease | 13.9 |
| Grand Rapids | 872,105 | Increase | 8.6 |
| Des Moines | 651,163 | Increase | 13.5 |
| Los Angeles | 1,469,921 | Increase | 20.8 |
| Wichita | 757,887 | Increase | 4.9 |
| Topeka | 420,117 | Decrease | 33.5 |
| Montreal, Que | 8,611,420 | Increase | 43.5 |
| *Buffalo | 5,193,248 | ........ | .... |
| *Nashville | 1,875,000 | ........ | .... |
| *Portland, Ore | 1,740,001 | ........ | .... |
| *Sioux City | 1,008,825 | ........ | .... |
| *Seattle, Wash | 1,018,107 | ........ | .... |
| *Birmingham | 946,051 | ........ | .... |
| *Tacoma | 780,611 | ........ | .... |
| *Halifax | 1,488,189 | ........ | .... |
| Total | $1,189,967,642 | Increase | 14.5 |
| Outside New York | $ 449,529,989 | Increase | 0.9 |

* Not included in totals. No clearing house at this time last year.

### Parental Pride.

Herr X. is much given to spending his time at the club-room indulging to excess in what is poetically called "the flowing bowl." Curtain lectures have no effect on him, as he does not quit carousing until he gets through.

Not long since, while thus enjoying himself, a messenger arrived in hot haste.

"Herr X.," said he, "there is a girl at your house."

"Tell her to go away. What have I got to do with the girls? I am a respectable married man."

"But I mean a baby girl."

"What! Left an infant at my door? Send it to the police station. Nobody can blackmail me."

"But it is your own. Mrs. X. has presented you with a girl baby."

"O, she has, has she? That's very kind of her. Well, boys, I guess I'll have to put up a couple of bottles on that news."

And he didn't go home at all that night.—*Texas Siftings.*

## WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

### Official Forecast Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Monday:

For Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Wisconsin, threatening weather with snow or rain, colder, northwesterly winds, with a cold wave.

Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan, snow or rain, colder, wind shifting to westerly, with a cold wave in Lower Michigan.

For Minnesota, fair, preceded by local snows in eastern portion, northwesterly winds, colder.

For Iowa, snow, northwesterly winds, colder, except in extreme western portion, a slight rise in temperature.

For Kansas, fair, preceded by light snow in southwest portion, northerly winds, warmer in western, colder in eastern portion.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 12.—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity—Rain, followed by fair weather, colder; fresh to brisk westerly winds.

| Place of observation. | Height of barometer | Thermom'tr | Max'm temperature | Direction of wind | State of weather | Precipitat'n for 24 hours |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 30.24 | 8 | 10 | N. E. | Cl'udy | .... |
| Minnedosa | 30.24 | —10 | 2 | N. W. | Clear | .... |
| Medicine Hat | 30.10 | —2 | 4 | W. | Fair | .... |
| New York | 30.14 | 58 | 66 | S. | Cl'udy | .... |
| Washington, D. C. | 30.06 | 62 | 76 | S. | Clear | .... |
| Norfolk, Va. | 30.16 | 64 | 74 | S. | Clear | .... |
| Charleston, S. C. | 30.24 | 64 | 70 | S. | Clear | .... |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | 30.22 | 66 | 78 | S. E. | Clear | .... |
| Pensacola, Fla. | 30.12 | 70 | 74 | S. E. | Clear | .... |
| Vicksburg, Miss. | 29.96 | 56 | 82 | N. W. | Cl'udy | .48 |
| New Orleans, La. | 30.06 | 74 | 82 | S. | Fair | .... |
| Galveston, Tex. | 30.10 | 66 | 74 | N. | Fair | .58 |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 29.80 | 70 | 74 | S. E. | Fair | .12 |
| Cincinnati, O. | .... | .. | .. | ..... | ..... | .... |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 29.84 | 42 | 42 | N. E. | Cl'udy | .04 |
| Oswego, N. Y. | 29.98 | 34 | 34 | S. E. | Cl'udy | .02 |
| Rochester, N. Y. | 29.94 | 36 | 38 | S. E. | Rain | .06 |
| Erie, Pa. | 29.80 | 58 | 58 | S. | Cl'udy | .04 |
| Cleveland, O. | 29.78 | 60 | 62 | S. | Cl'udy | .04 |
| Sandusky, O. | 29.66 | 62 | 62 | S. | Fair | .02 |
| Toledo, O. | 29.60 | 62 | 62 | S. | Cl'udy | .04 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 29.60 | 56 | 56 | S. | Cl'udy | .08 |
| Alpena, Mich. | 29.64 | 30 | 30 | E. | Snow | .20 |
| Manistee, Mich. | 29.50 | 34 | 34 | N. | Rain | .32 |
| Grand Haven, Mich. | 29.54 | 36 | 56 | S. E. | Rain | .38 |
| Marquette, Mich. | 29.68 | 28 | 30 | N. E. | Snow | .10 |
| Port Huron, Mich. | 29.64 | 50 | 50 | S. E. | Cl'udy | .06 |
| Chicago | 29.28 | 60 | 62 | S. W. | Rain | .40 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 29.46 | 36 | 40 | N. | Rain | 1.00 |
| Green Bay, Wis. | 29.54 | 30 | 32 | N. | Snow | 1.00 |
| La Crosse, Wis. | 29.64 | 16 | 20 | N. W. | Snow | .32 |
| Duluth, Minn. | 29.88 | 12 | 12 | N. W. | Cl'udy | .02 |
| St. Paul, Minn. | 29.82 | 8 | 8 | N. W. | Snow | .04 |
| Davenport, Ia. | 29.42 | 36 | 36 | N. E. | Cl'udy | 1.08 |
| Des Moines, Ia. | 29.74 | 8 | 20 | N. W. | Snow | 1.10 |
| Dubuque, Ia. | 29.42 | 28 | 34 | N. | Cl'udy | .92 |
| Cairo, Ill. | 29.64 | 62 | 72 | S. W. | Rain | .88 |
| Springfield, Ill. | 29.44 | 56 | 68 | S. | Cl'udy | .54 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 29.56 | 60 | 68 | S. W. | Clear | .36 |
| Springfield, Mo. | 29.88 | 20 | 68 | N. W. | Cl'udy | 1.02 |
| Omaha, Neb. | 29.96 | 6 | 10 | N. W. | Snow | .44 |
| Huron, Dak. | 30.18 | —8 | 0 | N. W. | Clear | .... |
| Sioux City, Ia. | 30.08 | 6 | 8 | N. W. | Snow | .36 |
| Moorhead, Minn. | 30.16 | —8 | —2 | N. W. | Clear | .... |
| St. Vincent | 30.20 | —12 | —4 | N. | Clear | .... |
| Bismarck, Dak. | 30.26 | —14 | —2 | Calm. | Clear | .... |
| Fort Buford | 30.22 | —14 | —4 | E. | Fair | .... |
| Helena, Mont. | 30.10 | 8 | 10 | W. | Fair | .... |
| Cheyenne, Wyo. | 30.10 | 12 | 16 | N. W. | Clear | .... |
| Denver, Colo. | 30.14 | 22 | 24 | W. | Clear | .... |
| Dodge City, Kas. | 30.30 | 8 | 12 | N. W. | Clear | .01 |
| El Paso, Tex. | 30.30 | 38 | 40 | N. W. | Clear | .... |
| Salt Lake City, Utah | 30.42 | 14 | 18 | Calm. | Cl'udy | .... |
| *Portland, Ore. | | | | | | |
| *San Francisco | | | | | | |

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

New York—Arrived, steamers City of Berlin, Liverpool, Germanic, from Liverpool; Slavonia, from Stettin.

Constitutional Catarrh.

No single disease has entailed more suffering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than Catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, of hearing, the human voice, the mind—one or more, and sometimes all, yield to its destructive influence. The poison it distributes throughout the system attacks every vital force, and breaks up the most robust of constitutions. Ignored, because but little understood, by most physicians, impotently assailed by quacks and charlatans, those suffering from it have little hope to be relieved of it this side of the grave. It is time, then, that the popular treatment of this terrible disease by remedies within the reach of all passed into hands at once competent and trustworthy. The new and hitherto untried method adopted by Dr. Sanford in the preparation of his Radical Cure has won the hearty approval of thousands. It is instantaneous in affording relief in all head colds, sneezing, snuffling, and obstructed breathing, and rapidly removes the most oppressive symptoms, clearing the head, sweetening the breath, restoring the senses of smell, taste, and hearing, and neutralizing the constitutional tendency of the disease towards the lungs, liver, and kidneys.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and an IMPROVED INHALER; price, $1.

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Seal Skin Jackets,
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Russian Sables,
Tiger & Bear Rugs etc.
Gents Fur Lined Coats,
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# PROBLEMS FOR CANADIANS

## POTENT QUESTIONS TO BE SOLVED BY ITS STATESMEN.

### The Battle in the Dominion Parliament Will Open Next Thursday—Race and Creed Issues, the Modus Vivendi with the United States, and Protection Will Be Some of the Causes of War—The Influences the Church of Rome Will Exert.

*[By Telegraph to the New York Herald.]*

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 10.—The session of the Dominion Parliament which opens Jan. 16 promises to be one of the most notable that have been held in many years. During its course there will doubtless be commenced a struggle the outcome of which no man can foresee.

A large proportion, perhaps a majority, of the people of the Dominion hold the view that the people of the Province of Quebec enjoy privileges of race and creed which are not enjoyed by other races and creeds in the Dominion. It is probable that that portion of Canada which is neither French nor Catholic would have retained the attitude of indifference that it has held for many years past had not the Hon. Mr. Mercier and his fellow-nationalists in Quebec strained endurance to the breaking point by their treatment of the Riel question and the subsequent action with respect to the Jesuit estates.

There is probably a good deal of racial antipathy and religious bigotry in the agitation which the latter bill created in the populous and wealthy Province of Ontario, but there is no denying the fact that the agitation is led by men who are both able and moderate, and they can certainly point to serious and objectionable political facts to justify their position. While the law recognizes and encourages the perpetuation of two languages in the Dominion, and while tithe collecting by process of law is permitted in Quebec, and Roman Catholics are allowed State-aided schools in Ontario distinct from the general public schools, there never will be peace, and until all citizens, irrespective of creed or nationality, are put on the same footing before the law the Dominion will continually be torn by factional and sectional hatred.

These dangerous topics were allowed to sleep until the Northwest rebellion and the execution of Riel woke the French into an uncontrollable gust of national passion, and from that day to this the baleful fires have smoldered, everything pointing to a bursting forth of the flames at the forthcoming session of Parliament.

POWERS OF THE CHURCH.

The situation is a peculiar one. Both political parties are fearful of offending the people of the French province, who are far readier to desert party at the dictates of their political, but still more of their spiritual, leaders than their English confrères are. The church can make or unmake politicians in Quebec. The representation of that province of sixty-five members in Parliament can at any moment be solidified in defense of her peculiar institutions. The English-speaking representatives, on the other hand, seem prepared to sacrifice the country itself in the interests of party. Thus it is that Quebec—and when I say Quebec I might as well say the hierarchy—virtually rules the Dominion.

Of late years the church has not been much concerned as to which party was in power, as, Conservative or Liberal, she feels sure of having a friend at court, but each party knows that should it take any stand against her feudal privileges it would find a solid phalanx of Quebec representatives combining with its political enemies to keep it in the cold shades of opposition, and consequently harmless for working evil to the stately edifice of Roman Catholicism.

This is the state of affairs which afforded the country the spectacle which had never before been seen in the Dominion—namely: both parties in practical unity—declaring that the granting of public money of the Province of Quebec to the Jesuit order was proper and justifiable. Out of a Parliament of 215 members only 13 dissented from this view. Unfortunately for the peace of mind of a great many of the 202, they know that they did not represent the constituents whom they have to face in fourteen or fifteen months from now at the polls. And this is the fact that will make the approaching session so interesting.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

The thirteen dissentient members, though insignificant in number, have a great force of public opinion behind them. They are led by Mr. Dalton McCarthy, a leading member of the Conservative party and one of the most brilliant lawyers in the Dominion. He proposes to divide the House on a live question. He proposes to move that the law providing for the recognition of French as an official language in the Northwest Territories be stricken from the statute book. When this proposition comes up each party and each individual will have to declare himself. We will see the Frenchmen take their side as one man. It is impossible to withhold admiration from men who really have a political purpose other than keeping themselves in office. We know where to find the Frenchmen when their provincial rights are in danger, while the English speaking politician is sure to be found skulking and dodging, trying at once not to offend his own constituents for his own sake, while in the interests of his party he grins and bows to the political omnipotence of the all-powerful church. The political Orangemen employ the 12th of July in cursing the Pope and all his works, and spend the other 364 days in working for his vote and influence. Of course, every effort is made to have it appear that this is a religious, not a political crusade, and, as I said before, it is to be feared that some of the rank and file are inspired by dislike, to put it mildly, of Roman Catholics, but the platform which the equal-righters have constructed has not one intolerant plank in it, and if all its features were made part and parcel of the constitution, adherents of no faith would be debarred from the free, full, and untrammeled exercise of it.

THE MODUS VIVENDI.

One of the most important matters to be considered will be the advisability of renewing the operations of the modus vivendi. This is an arrangement, as you know, by which, pending a final settlement of the Atlantic fisheries differences, matters may be allowed to run smoothly and thus avoid friction with the United States. It expires next April, and if it is to continue after that date Parliament must give its sanction. The opposition are in favor of its continuation, and although the Toronto organ of the Government indulges in a great deal of cheap and fustian mouthings against the United States and its institutions, there can be little doubt that the Government will also be found to be in favor of a renewal. Certainly the home authorities have urged this, and that with the present Canadian administration it is a powerful influence. The aforesaid Bobadil breathings of the Toronto organ should not be taken seriously, as they are merely intended to render the opposition policy of free interchange of products with your people unpopular. It is only the last device of the protected manufacturer to revive mistrusts and misunderstandings which have too long held the two great Anglo-Saxon communities on this continent apart. He is in the position of the "crook" who promotes a quarrel between two friends while he rifles the pockets of the garments they have cast aside for the fray.

PROTECTION.

Protection will be again on its trial. Its fallacies, anomalies, and shortcomings are more readily seen in a country like Canada than they are in the United States. Your country is a world nation, comprising and including almost all climates and all products necessary, not alone for the life but for comfort, luxury, or convenience of men. Protection within the vast bounds of the United States could only be paralleled by free trade between all the countries of Europe. It takes a long time to perceive the evils of protection under conditions like that. But try it on a country that is a mere ribbon of population across the brow of North America and its weaknesses soon become painfully exposed. The statesman who sets out to make the Ontario miller buy coal from the Nova Scotian miner and the Nova Scotian miner to buy his flour from the Ontario miller, when each can sell and buy to more advantage across an imaginary line on which toll houses have been planted, has set out to accomplish a difficult feat. As it is the scheme has broken down at one end. The Ontario millers came to Parliament last year and declared that unless they got higher protection on their product or were allowed to import American wheat free they would be ruined. Unfortunately the maritime province consumers of flour threaten rebellion if the duty is further increased, while the farmers say, If you remove the duty from wheat why should I be expected to pay duty on my spade, my ax, hoe, or any other agricultural implement?

BENEFITS NO ONE.

Then, even the manufacturers, in whose interest the whole beautiful structure has been raised, are not happy. At first all was well. But as time sped on the half manufactured article which the manufacturer imported as his raw material began also to be made in the country, and in turn protection was asked for it and granted. Then heavy protection was asked and granted the iron and steel manufacturer, until at length all found that they were protected so thoroughly that there was no money in anything.

Well, during the session the millers and manufacturers will be back again, and even if they get what they want, which they will not, they will find themselves in as great a plight as they were before, and the output of the American miller and the products of the hands of the American artisan will be bought by Canadians, who are just disloyal enough to purchase that which is cheapest and best, careless as to whose trade mark is blown in the goods.

THE FARMER WILL WANT RECOGNITION.

Another candidate for Government attention will be the Ontario farmer. Barley is the staple cereal product of that province, and the American brewer has been his customer. Despite the duty of 10 cents a bushel Canadian barley-growers have been able to get the best price from the maltsters of the United States. For a year or two, however, the Ontario crop has greatly reduced in bulk, and the consumers were forced to try barley from the Western States. This experiment has, unfortunately for us, led to the discovery that the use of the Canadian barley is not imperative for the production of good malt. The duty which formerly did not bother our growers at all is now seriously felt, and the farmers are beginning to grumble and suggest that the Dominion Government should put a bounty on the exportation of barley equal to the American duty.

These and many other problems will tax the resources and the ingenuity of the Canadian Premier and his colleagues when they meet the wise men of the country in Parliament assembled Thursday next.

## CANADA'S NATURAL MARKET.

### Significant Figures from the Dominion Trade and Navigation Returns.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 10.—Advance sheets of the trade and navigation returns of Canada for 1889 furnish fresh evidence for those who are studying the trade relations between Canada and the United States of the great extent to which the Dominion is dependent upon the United States for a market for the sale of her natural products. That the United States is Canada's natural market cannot be disputed in face of the facts now furnished, notwithstanding the high customs barrier with which Canadian products meet at the boundary line.

The aggregate trade between Canada and the United States amounted to $94,000,000, or 46 per cent of the total trade of the Dominion. Exports to Great Britain amounted to $38,100,000 and to the United States $43,500,000. Imports from Great Britain amounted to $42,300,000 and from the United States to $50,500,000. As compared with 1878 trade with the United States has increased over $20,000,000, while with Great Britain it remains about the same. As compared with 1888 exports to the United States increased about $1,000,000, while exports to Great Britain decreased nearly $2,000,000. Imports from the United States increased $2,000,000 and from Great Britain $1,000,000. There was a decline in exports to France, Germany, Spain, Newfoundland, South America, and China and Japan. Imports from Great Britain, United States, Germany, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Newfoundland, the West Indies, and South America show an increase. The balance of trade against Canada was $32,000,000.

The average rate of duty collected on British goods imported into Canada was 22 per cent, while the average duty levied upon imports from the United States was only 14 per cent.

## KANSAS AND HER BIG CORN CROP.

### Some of the Men Who Have Broken the Husking Record.

HIAWATHA, Kas., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—Kansas may be depended upon as a world-beater in anything in her line. This year she raised more corn than there is a paying market for. It was gathered from the cornfields so quickly that the local buyers had no place to put it. The corncribs, new and old, are filled to bursting, the ground is covered, and the coal-houses are full.

John Spencer of Augusta bet $5 that he could shuck more corn in nine hours than Herman Kelley could, but he didn't. When time was called he had 112 bushels to his credit, while Kelley had 129. The corn was hauled to town and weighed by the official weighmaster.

Four brothers who live near Wichita and have plenty of money wish to bet that they can husk and crib over 500 bushels of corn a day on any farm in Kansas.

Wallace Turner of Effingham recently bet $25 to $5 that he could husk fifteen bushels of corn in an hour. At the end of that time he had husked sixteen bushels and fifty-six pounds, with a time allowance of four minutes for unavoidable delay caused by an unruly team.

George Rork of Baker, just to see what he could do, husked 150 bushels and 35 pounds in nine hours and a half, taking 45 minutes for dinner, or making the best known record—8 hours and 45 minutes. Rork is but 18 years old.

William Marker of Hiawatha husked 3,300 bushels of corn in one month or 26 days. This record has never been beaten in the known world.

## DISAPPEARANCE OF A DANVILLE MAN.

### David Eader Suddenly Closes Up His Business and Leaves the Place.

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—David Eader of the firm of Young & Eader, agents for the New Home Sewing Machine company in this city, has disappeared. In December Mrs. Eader and her four children left Danville for an extended visit with her mother in Nebraska. Immediately after her departure Eader commenced to close out his business and the 1st of January left Danville. He first went to Indianapolis. From there he mailed his wife a letter saying he was going further East and that she could pay off the mortgage on their homestead with bills due him in Danville. Mrs. Eader immediately returned home. She has no idea why her husband left. Eader has been in business in Danville eight years, had good habits, and was not financially involved.

## BURNING OF A DISTILLERY AT PEORIA.

### The Monarch Suffers a Loss of $175,000—Other Fires Yesterday.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—The Monarch Distillery, the largest and one of the best equipped distilleries in the world, was damaged by fire this afternoon to the extent of $150,000 to $175,000. It is likely to be nearer the latter than the former figure. The property loss is covered by insurance, but the distillery company will probably be put to a loss of at least $150,000 more by being forced to shut down now in the height of the busy season for distilling as well as cattle feeding. The fire was accompanied by explosions that were distinctly heard at a distance of five miles. The fire moved with startling rapidity. The efforts of the firemen were directed from the start toward saving the bonded warehouse, in which were stored 200,000 barrels of highwines, and the immense cattle-sheds in which thousands of cattle were being fed. In these efforts they were successful. One hundred thousand gallons of high-proof spirits were, however, destroyed, but as the tax had not been paid the loss on these is only about $15,000. In addition to this seven copper stills and appurtenances, a vast quantity of grain, machinery, engines, etc., went up in smoke. The Monarch Distillery was a new building, lately erected at a cost of a little over $500,000, and had a capacity of 10,000 bushels of grain, although at the time of the fire it was running at only half its capacity. The officers of the company, which is in the trust, are P. J. Hennessy of Chicago, President; Adolph Woolney, Peoria, Vice-President; Frank Corning, Peoria, Secretary; and Charles S. Corning, Peoria, Treasurer and Superintendent. The distillery was insured for $300,000, and the insurance companies have been wired and will have representatives here tomorrow. As soon as they complete their work the house will be rebuilt. The cause of the fire is unknown, although, as a violent storm was raging at the time, it is generally ascribed to electricity.

URBANA, Ill., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—The foundry and machine shop of Thomas Wright & Son was destroyed by fire this morning. The electric light apparatus belonging to the city was badly damaged. The loss is $40,000, covered by insurance.

### A Complete Give-Away.

Lawyer—"You say, madam, that you have been a true and loving wife?"

Witness—"I have, sir, as God is my witness."

"And you have spared no effort to retain the love and esteem of your husband?"

"I have done everything I could to make him love me, and he knows it."

"Ahem. Madam, who gets up and makes the fire these cold mornings?"

"He—he—does."

"Ah, indeed; then don't you think your statement that you had made every possible effort to retain your husband's love and esteem a little premature, eh?"—*Texas Siftings.*

Speakers, singers, and actors use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; also, Ayer's Almanac.

# GOSSIP OF LONDON TOWN.

## REMARKABLE FEATURES OF GLADSTONE'S SPEECH AT HAWARDEN.

### Argument Against Land Purchase in Ireland—Her Majesty's Rheumatic Inflictions—Great and Widespread Suffering from the Sneeze Imported from Russia—Progress of the Strikes—Portugal's Concession to Lord Salisbury.

*[New York Tribune Cable.]*

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Mr. Gladstone's speech at Hawarden was remarkable for two features. Read between the lines it was an argument against land purchase in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone stood to his guns about the duality of landlords' and tenants' interests. He expressly laid down the ideal of 3 per cent for the landlord and 10 per cent for the tenant. It was not stated whether Mr. Gladstone's own tenants obtain 10 per cent, but if they do the Hawarden estate must be an agricultural paradise. Mr. Gladstone's denunciation of the cultivator being the owner of the soil has provoked the inquiry whether it be really true that Mr. Gladstone himself, when last in office, formulated a purchase scheme which was to cost between fifty and one hundred and fifty millions. These points are challenging a good deal of criticism. Outside of them the speech was in general clever and unusually full of interest, even for Mr. Gladstone.

HER MAJESTY'S RHEUMATISM.

It does not surprise the public that at the last moment the Queen decided not to open Parliament in person. Her Majesty's rheumatism increases every year, and in the highly contagious condition of the metropolis it would be most imprudent for a rheumatic subject to be present at an aggregation of the contagious multitude. It is probable that the rumor is correct that as soon as possible the Queen will visit the Homburg baths.

SNEEZING IN EUROPE.

The great sneeze is increasing in intensity. There are few families or business-houses in London that have escaped the Russian invader. As one who has greatly suffered I could give you a long disquisition on headaches, bone-aches, depression, coursing of cold water down the back and legs, and general prostration of the unhappy victim; but I will spare your readers a repetition of what some of them may have experienced, for we read that the real Russian grip has at length reached the States. In London there is a partial paralysis of business, and the telegraph will have informed you of a serious collapse of postal arrangements. Fortunately, although the death rate has increased the epidemic has not reached the malignant type witnessed on the Continent. It is notable that the epidemic is most virulent in the metropolis, the South of England, and the Midlands. Cases are few and milder in the colder North. Thus there is hope that another turn of this changeable climate to seasonable weather instead of the muggy, warm, and damp weather which we have had for weeks will mitigate the severity of the outbreak. It is no uncommon thing to hear of households with nine or ten, indeed, nearly the whole family staff, down with this affliction. But two or three days in an equable atmosphere, with febrifuge treatment, generally pull a patient through, leaving him prostrate, and what is really a more serious aspect of the trouble, open to lung, chest, and throat complaints.

SUMMARILY CHUCKED OUT.

Though the gas strike is not yet ended the threat of stopping the coal supply of the South Metropolitan Works has so far come to nothing. The strikers who threw up their berths to please the union continue to hold meetings and spout rubbish. The hat sent around on these occasions yields little results and the strikers are beginning to complain of the beggarliness of the British public. Messrs. Burns and Mann restrict their efforts chiefly to the Maxim-Nordenfeldt works. They are not persona grata among the gas men. At a meeting this week they advocated federation of unionists of all classes, themselves as leaders, of course. Mr. Quelch, who has been a bitter opponent of Mr. Burns, attended, and asserted his claims to the foremost position among the federated unionists. Unfortunately he was not supported by his party, and was summarily chucked out, Mr. Burns patronizingly acting as an Ægis. The last two days have witnessed two remarkable illustrations of the madness and excess of the unionists' demands. A tea warehouse, employing 200 men, has been closed by the withdrawal of the workmen under union orders because the warehouse proprietor would not discharge a workman who owed his union 10 shillings. In the other instance 2,000 men, employed in a small arms factory at Leeds, threatened to withdraw unless their employer discharged a person whom the unionists regard as an unskilled workman. Cases like these disgust the public, who are much amused just now because certain advertising parsons and fussy philanthropists are lying low. They have retired to the background after hurling a few parting anathemas at Mr. Livesey. This is a little unfortunate for the strikers, who much require their cash as well as their sympathy.

INDIFFERENCE OF HIGH OFFICIALS.

There is not much improvement of the attitude of the authorities, who still maintain a great indifference respecting the audacious defiance of public and private rights. The placidity of the Home Secretary has given rise to a belief that he is influenced by Cardinal Manning, and the Chief Commissioner of Police makes no secret that his conduct is influenced, not by the letter of the law or by public necessity, but by his own private estimate of public sentiment among those whose views he chooses to consider. The prosecution of Wier was forced upon Mr. Matthews by outside opinion, some of his colleagues pointing out that he laid himself open to the accusation that the law should be enforced in Ireland for threatening to murder but not in England.

PORTUGAL LOWERS HER FLAG.

Notwithstanding the distinct encouragement of France and the complacent attitude of Prince Bismarck, who has to thank Portugal for many past coöperations in Africa whenever English interests had to be squeezed, the Lisbon Government is apparently hauling down its flag. Yesterday's news, if correct, shows a distinct concession to Lord Salisbury's demands and the prospect today of a peaceful settlement is decidedly brighter. At the same time Lord Salisbury is severely blamed for not approving Mr. Johnston's Lisbon arrangement, and still more for not safeguarding Mr. Johnston's subsequent enterprises by warning Portugal off the shire. Fortunately the Portuguese Government quite realizes the eccentricities of the madcap Major who has brought about all this trouble.

FRESH FEATURES OF JOURNALISM.

Mr. Stead's new venture, the *Review of Reviews*, contains fresh features of journalism and some excellent writing evidently from his own pen. The fac simile letters of some dozen or score of leading public men who have given him a cheering godspeed are a novel feature, but what a wild suggestion on the part of this quixotic journalist who poses as a public confessor. Commenting on Lady Fullerton's book, Mr. Stead appeals to the English speaking world who are weary and heavy laden to come to him and he will give them rest. He says literally, "If any among the readers of this review feel a craving for counsel, sympathy, and consolation for their souls' grief let me ask them to communicate with me. Their names will be confidential and their cases will be submitted to the most competent and skillful advisers and the best men and women of the English-speaking world." One is almost tempted to ask whether Mr. Stead's brain has been affected by his recent visit to Rome.

Mr. Weymess Reed's *Speaker* is roundly denounced by the Rev. Price Hughes because it is heterodox. Mr. Hughes is evidently girding at some of the Bohemian writers included in the editor's staff. General opinion about the paper outside of strait-laced nonconformity leads to the view that the journal is of a heavy, respectable sort.

The *Graphic's* daily sale has largely fallen off. The miserable weather of the last week was fatal to street circulation. Moreover, the pictures continue to be distinctly smudgy.

THE NEW BURLESQUE.

Mr. Burnan's new burlesque of "La Tosca" produced Thursday is not regarded as a brilliant success. It is full of variety and neatly-turned lines, and its acceptance depends largely on Mr. Arthur Roberts. Mr. Roberts is never good the first night. He seems afraid to give vent to his fun until he has learned by a week or two's experience how to gag. Miss Ayrton's marvelous parody of Mrs. Tagmer's Bernard Beere was a great success, and it was her clever acting that kept the piece going the first presentation.

### Much to Answer For.

Boston *Herald:* The late Gen. Andrew Jackson has got a good deal to answer for, if he is to be held in any way responsible for all the speeches that are made on Jackson anniversaries nowadays.

## A PECULIAR INSURANCE CASE.

### Allen Hagler's Heirs Win in Their Suit Against the Home Life Association.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—A peculiar insurance case came up before Judge Parker in the Circuit Court this week in which the Home Life Association of Illinois as defendants claimed that Allen J. Hagler, deceased, had forfeited his $4,000 policy by misrepresentation in that he had in an application for a pension two years before declared himself subject to diseases which, if known, would prevent the issue of a policy, yet the same agent, Mr. J. Phelps, who solicited his policy had two years before witnessed the signature of the pension application and the company had accepted his assessments, one being accepted after his death. The suit was brought to collect the amount of the policy issued May 10, 1884, payable to Letha Owen and Rufus D. Owen, daughter and son-in-law of the deceased. Hagler died Aug. 23, 1888. Proofs of death were made, and an assessment was made on the members of the association to pay the policy, which was for $4,000. After paying $2,000 the association claimed that facts had come to their knowledge that proved that false representation had been made by Hagler in his application for insurance. The company sought to compromise by paying $1,000 of the $2,000 yet unpaid. Mrs. Owen was finally induced to accept $500 for her interest, but Mr. Owen would not accept anything less than one-half the full balance due. Suit was brought on the 10th, but not concluded till late last night. The company claimed that Hagler had consumption, bronchitis, and heart disease. He had said in his pension application in 1880 that while on picket duty in the army he had caught cold, resulting in spitting blood, heart disease, and occasional attacks of flux. The defense also proved that in 1886 Hagler obtained a pension, but the prosecution claimed that in 1884, when the policy was issued, he was not suffering from these diseases. The jury gave plaintiff judgment for his full half interest, $900.

## KANSAS HAS A "VALLEY OF PEARLS."

### The Weird Tale of an Alleged Discovery Made by a Topeka Man.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Ephraim Baker, one of the oldest residents of Kansas and for a quarter of a century a citizen of Topeka, reports a discovery which surpasses the fables of ancient and stories of modern wealth. When Cleopatra won fame by dissolving a pearl for Marc Antony to drink she little thought that a few centuries later a plain, Western miner and prospector would gather from the shores of an antediluvian river such countless numbers of these gems as to rival the stores in Aladdin's cave and make the wealth of Crœsus and of Monte Cristo pale to insignificance. He lives in a comfortable home here in Topeka during the winter, and as soon as spring breaks dons a rough suit and with a prospector's outfit moves out across the plains toward the sunset to be seen no more until the snow flies.

Today Mr. Baker displayed to a few friends a bottle filled with pearls of various colors, shapes, and sizes. Some are pure white, others a delicate shade of green, some have a tint of blue, and others are of the rarest variety of all—black. The forms are perfectly round, oblong, elliptical, etc. They vary from the size of a pin head to that of a hazel nut. The most astonishing part of Mr. Baker's story, however, relates to the quantity of these gems, which almost surpasses belief. He says he found them on the western slopes of what was once a great river or sea rolling over the plains of Kansas. As the foothills of the Rocky Mountains extend down to Ellsworth and Belleville in Kansas a rough guess at the location of these ancient pearl fisheries would be just beyond the Smoky Hill and the Arkansas Valleys. Somewhere in that treeless region, Mr. Baker says, there is 100 miles of old river bed whose sands are literally filled with pearls. Turn up a spadeful of soil where you will and there rolls from it a stream of tiny globules which would enrich the collection of the Shah of Persia.

Whether Mr. Baker will ever conclude to reveal the site of the "valley of pearls" he does not now know, but he will visit it again this spring.

## KANSAS PROHIBITIONISTS WIN A POINT.

### The Supreme Court Decides That Liquor Cannot Be Sold in "Original Packages."

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court rendered a number of opinions yesterday, the most important being in the original package case of the State vs. F. W. Fulker. The defendant was in charge of the railroad depot and express office at Oketo, Marshall County, and was prosecuted in the District Court of that county on the charge of unlawfully selling intoxicating liquors. The testimony showed that he sold what were called "prize packages," being boxes about twelve inches square, in each of which there was a jug of whisky. These boxes were expressed to him from Blue Springs, Neb., in the same form in which they were sold. When the case was tried in the District Court, Judge Johnston, in his charge to the jury, said: "I instruct you that if you believe from the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the defendant knowingly sold intoxicating liquors at the place described in the complaint and within two years prior to Dec. 22, 1888, it would be no defense against such sale for the defendant to show by evidence that such intoxicating liquors so sold by him had been imported by him from another State over some route ordinarily used for the transportation of merchandise in closed boxes or packages and that such intoxicating liquors had been so sold by the defendant in the original boxes or packages in which they had been placed for shipment in another State, without breaking said boxes or packages." Fulker was found guilty. The Supreme Court today affirmed the decision of the lower court.

## WINTER LAKE MARINE NEWS.

### A Manager for "Inland Lloyds" This Week.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—Local insurance men have become much excited over the claim made by Chicago for the transfer of the Inland Lloyd's headquarters to that city. A meeting of the executive committee of the *Register* will be held at the office of Smith, Davis & Co. Jan. 15, when a Manager will be appointed and the status of the publication fixed for another season. No one here seems to be a candidate for Manager.

A company has been organized to rebuild the burned Exchange elevator. The capital stock will be $150,000, and enough has already been taken to insure a charter. There is none too much elevator capacity here now. Forty-five is the number, with a combined storage capacity of about 13,600,000 bushels, and several times last season elevators could not handle the grain as it came in.

All the large coal interests here are putting themselves in particularly good shape for doing a large business and doing it without delay. The Central Dock and Terminal company, handling New York Central and Reading coal, has completed docks 1,800 feet long. For the shipping trade there will be eighty pockets with a capacity of 5,000 tons. It is said that the same company will build a storage plant at East Buffalo of 250,000 tons capacity. The storage capacity of the Lackawanna has been about doubled by the enlargement of its trestle. A mammoth stocking trestle will be built by the Lehigh Valley, work to begin shortly. Its capacity will be 175,000. Three tunnels 12x12 feet and 1,300 feet long will be cut through solid rock, above which will be a dumping trestle covered. Standing room for 1,200 cars will be provided. Cars will be unloaded automatically.

Rumor has it that a new steel steamer has been ordered of the Union Dry Dock company by the Inter-Ocean Transportation company. At the Union yard the Kilderhouse syndicate steamer is so far advanced that she will be launched about Feb. 1. After she is off the stocks the new Toledo boat will at once be set up.

Capt. John Mitchell reports nine vessels chartered for ore from Escanaba to Ohio ports at $1.10. He has formed a vessel-brokerage partnership with J. C. Fitzpatrick of Cleveland and John F. Wedow of Bay City. The Gratwick fleet will remain under his management.

### Still Another Passenger Steamer.

WHITEHALL, Mich., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—The steambarge Dr. Hanly has been purchased from Husenhank & Co. of Eastmanville by Nelson Clough of this port, and is now being thoroughly overhauled and refitted for freight and passenger business.

The steamer Cora took a load of lumber to Benton Harbor.

### La Salle's New Congregational Church.

LA SALLE, Ill., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—The Congregational Society of this city dedicated their new church edifice this morning, the principal address being delivered by the Rev. A. N. Hitchcock of Chicago. The building has a seating capacity of 500. The cost was about $10,000, nearly all of which is paid or provided for.

### Sale of the Blue Stone Quarry.

BEDFORD, Ind., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—T. V. Thornton & Co. yesterday paid George Doyle, President of the Chicago and Bedford Stone company, $25,000 for 250 shares of the stock. This gives them a controlling interest in the Blue Stone quarry.

# THE GRIP AND SUN SPOTS.

## OLD SOL BLAMED FOR THE PREVAILING INFLUENZA.

### "The Very Source and Font of Day," After Having Been Called to Account for Inflicting Good and Evil of Every Description Upon Humanity Through the Medium of His Eruptions, Has the Present Epidemic to Answer For, According to a "Tribune" Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have been watching the papers for a number of weeks to see if any of our scientists or weather prophets would venture to assign a probable cause for our singularly mild winter.

I have hesitated to do so myself lest it might be thought that I was availing myself of a casual and temporary phase of the weather to bolster up a fond theory advanced in my treatise on sun spots.

It is probable that we shall yet have blizzards or cold snaps. But the continuance of this mild weather has been so protracted and its apparent connection with the condition of the sun as to spots so marked that I feel justified in calling attention to it.

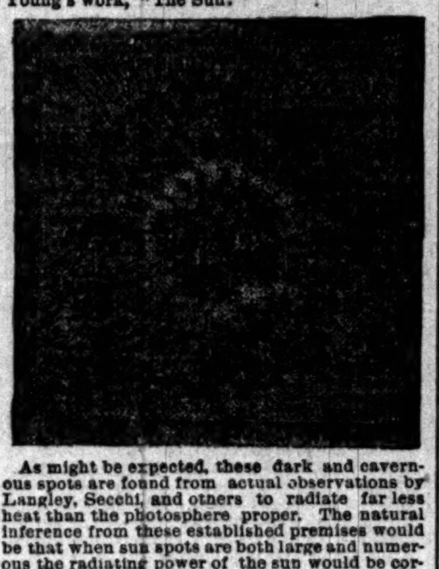
The subject is not one of purely speculative interest. Sun spots are believed by intelligent men to have an influence on crops, upon prices, upon the rise and fall of stocks, upon peace and war, and markedly on what is of greater importance, the public health. If what I am about to advance is true there is little doubt that the microbes which are causing the prevailing influenza owe their existence to our unusually mild winter. If we had the snapping cold weather of 1864 we would be much more concerned in keeping out of the grip of Jack Frost than the grip of the little microbe.

The sun, however, can no more change his spots than can the leopard. We are all familiar with the fact that our planet and all the others of our system are dependent for light and heat upon the sun. Would it be strange if in a system of universal action, reaction, and conservation, the sun himself should to some extent be dependent for his condition upon his family of circling worlds?

It is well known to all the readers of THE TRIBUNE, which has an astronomer in its editorial corps, that the visible surface of the sun called its photosphere, from which we receive our quota of the light and heat which flood the heavens, is nevertheless affected by spots on his surface.

"The very source and font of day
Is dashed with wandering isles of night."

These spots appear entirely black in contrast with the intense brilliancy of the unspotted solar surface and may often be seen by the naked eye through colored glass. They are exceedingly variable as to their number, size, duration, and periods of plenty or scarcity. And still they are governed by laws as strict as those of astronomy or chemistry, though not always so easily applied. These spots often cover areas larger than Earth's continents. They are known to be immense open-mouthed caverns, thousands of miles in depth and hundreds of miles in diameter. A picture of the sun-spot of July 16, 1866, is here introduced from Prof. Young's work, "The Sun:"



As might be expected, these dark and cavernous spots are found from actual observations by Langley, Secchi, and others to radiate far less heat than the photosphere proper. The natural inference from these established premises would be that when sun spots are both large and numerous the radiating power of the sun would be correspondingly diminished. Winters would be severe; even summers would be cool, and auroras, "the children of the cold," would be numerous. On the contrary, when the sun's surface is unclouded by spots, his radiations will be strongest—winters will be mild and auroras infrequent. What is the sun's condition at present, as compared with former years? I have taken the pains to obtain from Prof. Leavenworth, who makes the observations for the Government, the following tabulated statement for the years 1887, 1888, and 1889:

| | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 10 | 13 | 1 |
| February | 13 | 7 | 2 |
| March | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| April | 7 | 5 | 1 |
| May | 20 | 7 | 2 |
| June | 16 | 7 | 5 |
| July | 23 | 3 | 9 |
| August | 21 | 3 | 15 |
| September | 7 | 9 | 3 |
| October | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| November | 7 | 11 | 1 |
| December | 21 | 7 | 9 |
| Totals | 156 | 82 | 55 |

Does the comparative absence of sun spots in 1888-'89, continuing into 1890, explain our mild winter? I leave the intelligent reader to judge. I will here introduce a beautiful sun spot picture from Prof. S. P. Langley, in which the size of

the sun spot of March 5, 1873, is compared with that of the American Continent. To the foregoing it may be objected that some of the most careful and competent observers have been unable to decide with certainty that the years of abundant sun spots have been sensibly cooler than the average.

To this I have to reply, first, that, though the evidence from former years has not been considered conclusive, still it has at least "squinted" in that direction, and, second, that these observers have looked for an *immediate* connection between the existence of spots on the sun and the weather, whereas marked changes of temperature both in the sun and the earth do not culminate until the producing causes have been for a considerable time in operation.

The causes of the sun spots are discussed in the book referred to, but cannot be considered here.

J. H. KEDZIE.

### The Truth About Quinine.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Under this caption a writer in the *Inter-Ocean* shows what he does *not* know about quinine, and in his eagerness to rush to the support of monopoly in general, and protection, which is so dear to him, in particular, makes himself ridiculous by his fallacious arguments, and by telling only half-truths crams his little "piece" full of *lies*. As a druggist I have reason to know a little more about quinine than this party. Twenty years ago when I first entered the business quinine sold at $2.40 an ounce, a fair price at the time. It was then in the hands of a Philadelphia monopoly and they controlled the price. They gradually pushed the price up, until between the years of 1876 and 1879 it brought in ounce lots between $4.50 and $5, and only *one* ounce could be got at a time. Wholesalers could only get fifty to 100 ounces at a time, and at one time no option whatever could be had; they simply supplied whom they saw fit, and in whatever quantity they chose.

Since the duty was taken off this drug has steadily declined, and right here is where the *Inter-Ocean* writer gets in his little juggle. He says:

> In 1879 the price was $3.60 per ounce; the duty was nothing at all.

He forgets to tell at what time of the year, whether just before the removal of the duty or three months after. What quinine was worth thirty, forty, or fifty years ago cuts no figure whatever, since the use of it was insignificant then to what it is now, when the consumption is simply enormous. We *know*, however, that between the years 1876 and 1879 the Philadelphia monopoly advanced the price beyond the limits of endurance, aided by the fact that they *monopolized* the output of the bark from South America [the *Inter-Ocean* writer does not mention this, of course] and that popular indignation was aroused which eventually caused the removal of the duty and the downfall of the monopoly.

But this defender of monopoly rises to the sublime heights of the ridiculous when he gets off the following:

> The consumption of quinine has increased, but the American trade has been injured, while the American consumer has not been benefited.

In 1877 2-grain quinine pills cost the consumer 60 cents per dozen. Now he pays 20 cents, or less. Who gains? According to the *I-O.* writer it is cheaper to pay 90 cents for butter or 20 cents for sugar per pound than 30 or 7, respectively. Between the years 1876 and 1880 any one unfortunate enough to contract fever and ague had to pay enormous prices for his quinine, three or four times more than now, and I know of incidents where poor people and laboring men were utterly unable to raise the means to pay the prices that had to be charged.

Recourse was had to other cinchona alkaloids, but the monopoly soon screwed them up beyond reach.

These are the facts that any of the older druggists can vouch for, notwithstanding the juggler of the *Inter-Ocean*.

DRUGGIST.

### He Objects to the Gas.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In behalf of a long-suffering community as well as myself I wish to protest against the *poor quality of gas* that the *Chicago Gaslight and Coke company* is giving us in return for our good dollars. Last night I had occasion to compare the illuminating power of Hyde Park gas with Chicago gas, and found it far superior—in the proportion of two to one, I should say. To attempt to read by less than four ordinary burners is simply ruinous to the eyes, and, with them, to the bank account. I hope you will give them the raking over the coals they deserve.

SUBSCRIBER.

## C. $. BRICE INELIGIBLE FOR SENATOR.

### Not a Resident of the Buckeye State—What the Constitution Says.

The politicians in Ohio are actively canvassing the question of C. $. Brice's eligibility to the Senatorial seat which the Democratic caucus has tendered him in exchange for $ $ $. On this subject a leading Democratic lawyer of Ohio says:

"Mr. Brice, in his affidavit of 1884, says:

> I am a householder of New York and reside in New York City.

"The Constitution declares:

> No person shall be Senator who shall not when elected be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

"What was stated in 1884 by Mr. Brice in the above affidavit to be true has been true ever since, except that he may, since the election and his Senatorial aspirations, have caused his family to come to Lima, Ohio, pending the settlement of the question. The sole question to be construed is the meaning of the word 'inhabitant' as used in the Constitution of the United States. A history and construction of the word as used in this instrument would surely be instructive. It was construed in the case of the electors against Bailey and will be found in the third edition of McCrary on Elections, Sec. 239, which reads as follows:

> It will be seen by reference to the Constitution of the United States, Art. 1, Sec. 2, that "no person can be a Representative who shall not when elected be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen." The meaning of the word "inhabitant" as employed in these provisions has been somewhat discussed. That it was intended to express something different from the word "resident" is apparent from the fact that the latter word was in the original draft of the Constitution, and was stricken out by the convention and the word "inhabitant" inserted. It would seem that the framers of the Constitution were impressed with a deep sense of the importance of an actual bona-fide residence of the Representative among the constituency—a residence in the sense of actual living among them and commingling with them—and therefore employed the term inhabitant in the sense of living or abiding and not in the sense of technical residence. This view of the subject was sustained in an elaborate report made to the House of Representatives in the case of John Bailey of Massachusetts, who was elected a Representative from that State while he was a clerk in the Department of State at Washington, D. C., and temporarily residing there in the discharge of his official duties. He was held not entitled to his seat. The conclusion reached in that case was that an inhabitant of a State within the meaning of these clauses of the Constitution is one who is a bona-fide member of the State.

"The above is an exact quotation from this authority. The case in full is found in C. C. and H. 411. The report of the committee was sustained and the seat vacated. The principle of this case was followed in the Forsythe case in Congress. Mr. Bailey contended in his case that the constitutional provisions making inhabitancy a qualification ought to be liberally construed in favor of the people's choice, but the committee held that a person who has resided six years in Washington in the capacity of clerk in the State Department was not an inhabitant of the State in the sense of the Constitution, so as to be eligible to a seat in the House of Representatives. Supra, this being the rule as to a clerk at Washington in the discharge of official duties, how much more forcibly should it apply to one who in his private life departs the State and makes oath that he is a householder of New York and resides on Fifth avenue of that city? Here we have inhabitant construed not only to mean a resident but 'an actual, bona-fide residence of the Representative among the constituency, a residence in the sense of actual living among them.' It will be seen, therefore, that inhabitancy includes residence and more. Mr. Brice fixed his residence and habitation in 1884. The fact that he a few weeks ago came to Lima and made declaration as to residence or habitation will not avail, for if to be an inhabitant he must be a 'bona-fide resident,' as the above case would indicate, then he cannot become an inhabitant of Ohio until he complies with the legal requirements to become a resident. Nor does the fact that he may have claimed Ohio as his residence avail. Technical residence is not sufficient, and he has inhabited New York all these years. A Democratic House created this precedent. It would seem that Mr. Brice's seat in the Senate, should he be chosen, would be declared vacant, as was Mr. Bailey's seat in the House."

### Is Brice Eligible?

New York *Post:* The election of Mr. Calvin S. Brice as Senator from Ohio will bring up for discussion in that body the meaning and intendment of Art. 1, Sec. 3, Clause 3, of the Constitution of the United States—viz.:

> No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of 30 years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

Mr. Brice in his affidavit of 1884 as to his place of residence swore as follows: "I am a house-"holder and reside in New York City." He has not changed his residence since then.

If Mr. Brice were elected to the Senate from New York instead of Ohio no question would or could be raised respecting his right to a seat in that body. The question then arises whether a person can be an inhabitant of two States at the same time in the purview of the clause quoted above. We think that such a contention would deprive the clause of all meaning, because if he can be an inhabitant of two States he can be an inhabitant of forty-two States. In other words, any man is eligible to any Senatorial vacancy in any State—a plain reductio ad absurdum. It is idle to speculate on the view the Senate may take of this question next year, when Mr. Brice's credentials are presented, but it is quite certain that he will not be admitted to a seat without a thorough overhauling of the constitutional points in the case. Residence, citizenship, and inhabitancy are different things. In discriminating between them the Senate is not restricted to the rules of evidence applicable to the courts of law. The fact of inhabitancy will undoubtedly be inquired into carefully by the United States Senate, because the question which his election presents is a fundamental one.

### A Tainted Democratic Honor.

New York *World* (Dem.): It is indeed surprising that neither Mr. Brice, who aspires to a seat in the Senate, nor the Democrats of Ohio who have consented to gratify his ambition, have taken to heart the lesson of Senator Payne's case.

At the time of his election Henry B. Payne stood in the front rank of Ohioans. He was eminent at the bar. He had served with distinction in the House of Representatives. He was highly respected as an honest man, a citizen who remained "an inhabitant of the State" and a Democrat who could give a reason for the faith that was in him. But Mr. Payne—through no action or connivance of his own, as it is believed—received the caucus nomination of his party for the Senate, over Mr. Pendleton, as the result of the profligate and corrupt use of money. This charge was expressly made over the signatures of members of the Legislature. But neither that body nor the Senate of the United States would investigate it.

The result has been that Mr. Payne has had no influence or standing in the Senate, at least none at all commensurate with his abilities, and at the expiration of his term he received not even a complimentary vote for reëlection. The taint of boodle and the suspicion of Standard Oil influences have rendered him a shadow and a cipher in the Senate, and he will part with a barren honor at the end of a blighted career.

What can Mr. Brice, without a tithe of Mr. Payne's capacity for statesmanship, with none of that Senator's previous experience, and with the stigma attached to him of having personally bought the Senatorship with campaign contributions, if not openly in the legislative shambles, hope to gain from it? The personal satisfaction will depend upon the quality of his sensibilities. But that Mr. Brice will be a Senator without the honor and influence which should attach to this high office, and that his election will put the Democratic party of Ohio back into a minority, are lessons taught by the Payne episode which neither he nor the party should have overlooked.

### A Candid Tramp.

Gilhooly says he does not think it right to bestow promiscuous charity.

Not long since a hard-looking tramp stopped him and asked for a temporary loan. Although Gilhooly was disposed to regard the transaction more in the light of a permanent investment, he nevertheless advanced an entire dime.

"Thank you, Colonel, thank you. I can tell by your looks that you know how a fellow feels who has had no education and has to beat his way," replied the tramp in a wild outburst of mingled gratitude and candor.—*Texas Siftings.*

### A Little Testimonial.

Washington *Capital:* The Chicago World's Fair delegates in Washington are hustlers. They are ever on the alert booming the advantages of the modern Porkopolis. They are as industrious as ants, busy as bees, as thick as flies in the summer, and, like the latter, are trying to dip into everybody's soup.

Our druggists told us that it beats all other liniments—Salvation Oil, price 25 cents a bottle.

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Public Notice

Is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Light and Fuel Gas company of America will be held in the City of Chicago, Illinois, at room No. 606, Opera-House Building, Tuesday, the 28th day of January, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of directors and the transaction of any other business that may properly be presented.
N. MACBAIN, Secretary.
Dated at Chicago this 6th day of January, A. D. 1890.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.
CHICAGO, January 10th, 1890.
To the Stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company:
Notice is hereby given that the first regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company for the election of directors and such other business as may be presented will be held at the offices of the company in the Rookery Building, on the southeast corner of Adams and La Salle-sts., in the City of Chicago, Illinois, February 12th, 1890, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. of said day.
The Stock Transfer Books will be closed with the close of business January 18th, 1890, and reopened at the opening of business February 17th, 1890.
RICHARD C. HANNAH, Secretary.

Notice of Increase of Capital Stock.
Notice is hereby given that the capital stock of the American Live Stock Commission Company has been increased from the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the manner provided by the statutes in such cases made and provided.
H. W. CRESSWELL, President.
Attest: J. W. T. GRAY, Secretary.

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# BUSINESS.

## FINANCIAL.

The local money market was unchanged. About the only new feature in the situation was a moderate buying of paper here by country banks in sections where live stock or grain is less active than expected, leaving them with a surplus of funds. Rates of discount were steady at 6 per cent on call and 7 on time paper as the inside figures. There is only a moderate supply of loanable funds, a great deal of money having been paid out for local securities in the last few days, which has not yet found its way back to the shape where it can be lent to borrowers.

New York exchange was quiet at par bid, and one or two lots changed hands late in the day at a premium of 25c per $1,000. Sterling was unchanged on posted rates, but actual was easier at 482@486, with 480¾ for documentary.

Local securities were quiet over the counter and active on the exchange. The leading features were the gas bonds and West Chicago Street railroad stock. The latter opened off at 91½, advanced to 93½c under spasmodic bidding, and receded to 92¾c on free offerings by men from the Board of Trade. Gas properties were firmer and the trust advanced with some demand probably called out by the firmer tone in New York. The bank stocks were in better demand, with light offerings, and prominent among the bids were 405 for Illinois Trust and Savings and 280 for Metropolitan. Western Stone was again higher.

The New York bank statement is an unusually "favorable" one, indicating the growing easiness in the money market which has been reported there for a few days past. The change in conditions is only in part accounted for by the estimate that during the week the banks gained $1,142,000 from the interior and $1,100,000 from the Treasury. Following are the footings of the statement:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $400,347,000 | Increase | $657,700 |
| Specie | 90,602,800 | Increase | 3,255,900 |
| Legal tenders | 23,021,600 | Increase | 2,280,100 |
| Deposits | 414,754,800 | Increase | 5,102,400 |
| Circulation | 3,748,400 | Increase | 4,900 |
| Reserve | 109,704,400 | Increase | 5,535,300 |
| Surplus reserve | 5,965,070 | Increase | 4,259,700 |

The better bank statement is undoubtedly due in large part to the arrival of delayed advices, but it is thought probable most of the cash surplus of the week has already been promised to borrowers in other places, so that the present abundance of reserve is more seeming than real.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—[Special.]—There was little animation in trading today, and the tone of the market was irregular. As a rule prices were slightly better, though the difference was small. Sugar Trusts were again attacked and sold down nearly to yesterday's lowest level. The firmness of the general list was based upon expectation of a good bank statement. New England was a feature in the upward movement and showed a fair amount of activity. Chicago Gas and Wheeling & Lake Erie were bid up rapidly, while the taking of profits in Delaware & Hudson and Wisconsin Central occasioned declines from yesterday's figures. All of these operations were conducted by the professional trade element. Kansas & Texas sold down on the rumors of dissension on the part of the foreign bondholders.

The bank statement was favorable, as had been expected, showing gains of $4,259,700 in surplus reserve and $5,535,300 in cash, while both loan and deposit accounts increased materially. The statement had the effect of advancing prices at the close.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

| | Sales. | High. | Low. | —Closing— Jan 11 | Jan 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 600 | 32¾ | 32⅝ | 32¾ | [illegible] |
| Canada So. | 505 | 54¼ | 54 | 54 | [illegible] |
| Ches. & Ohio | 900 | 26¾ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | [illegible] |
| Do 2d pfd | 300 | 44⅜ | 44⅜ | 44⅜ | [illegible] |
| Con. Gas | 1,210 | 96½ | 96¼ | 96¼ | [illegible] |
| Col. Coal & I. | 1,655 | 45¼ | 44⅜ | 45 | [illegible] |
| C., W. & B. pfd | 100 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | [illegible] |
| C. & E. Ills | 400 | 34⅞ | 34¼ | 34¼ | .... |
| Do pfd | 100 | 87 | 87 | 87 | [illegible] |
| Chic. Gas Trust | 7,070 | 47¼ | 46⅝ | 47 | [illegible] |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 15 | 71 | 71 | 71 | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | 10 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 97 |
| D., L. & W. | 1,300 | 137¾ | 137¼ | 137¾ | [illegible] |
| Del. & Hud | 1,050 | 152¾ | 151 | 152¼ | [illegible] |
| D., T. & Ft. W. | 945 | 34¾ | 34⅛ | 34¾ | [illegible] |
| Erie seconds | 5,000 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| E. T. & Ga. 1st pfd | 100 | 70 | 70 | 70 | .... |
| Hocking Valley | 200 | 19¼ | 19 | 19 | [illegible] |
| K. & T. | 1,930 | 10¼ | 9⅞ | 10 | [illegible] |
| Lake Shore | 500 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104¼ | [illegible] |
| Louis & N. | 855 | 86¾ | 86⅜ | 86¾ | [illegible] |
| L. E. & W. pfd | 100 | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64¾ | [illegible] |
| Lead Trust | 200 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20¼ | [illegible] |
| Mo. Pacific | 3,650 | 75⅜ | 75 | 75⅜ | [illegible] |
| Northwestern | 200 | 111 | 110¾ | 111 | [illegible] |
| New England | 11,670 | 45⅛ | 44 | 45 | [illegible] |
| Nor. & W. pfd | 200 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | .... |
| O. S. Line | 320 | 52¾ | 52½ | 52¾ | [illegible] |
| Ogn. Impvt | 200 | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ | .... |
| O. Trans | 425 | 35 | 34⅞ | 34⅞ | 35 |
| Pacific Mail | 910 | 38¼ | 37¾ | 38 | [illegible] |
| Pullman | 100 | 191½ | 191½ | 191½ | .... |
| Reading | 21,500 | 37⅛ | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | [illegible] |
| Rich. Term | 2,500 | 21⅜ | 21⅛ | 21⅜ | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | 100 | 77⅛ | 77⅛ | 77⅛ | [illegible] |
| Rock Island | 300 | 97⅛ | 97⅛ | 97⅛ | [illegible] |
| Southern Pacific | 700 | 34⅛ | 34 | 34⅛ | [illegible] |
| St. Paul | 2,400 | 69⅛ | 68¾ | 68¾ | [illegible] |
| St. P., M. & M. | 100 | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ | [illegible] |
| St. L., Ark. & T. | 825 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | .... |
| Sugar Trust | 12,515 | 52⅜ | 50⅝ | 51⅜ | [illegible] |
| Texas Pacific | 800 | 21⅞ | 21⅝ | 21⅞ | [illegible] |
| Tennessee Coal | 800 | 85⅜ | 85¼ | 85¾ | [illegible] |
| Tol., A. A. & N. M. | 1,700 | 35 | 34⅞ | 35 | [illegible] |
| Union Pacific | 1,300 | 67¼ | 66¾ | 67 | [illegible] |
| W. & L. E. pfd | 550 | 69⅞ | 69 | 69¼ | [illegible] |
| Wabash pfd | 425 | 28⅞ | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | [illegible] |
| Western Union | 910 | 84⅜ | 84⅛ | 84⅛ | [illegible] |
| Wisconsin Cent | 5,360 | 35¾ | 35 | 35¼ | [illegible] |
| Whisky | 100 | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ | [illegible] |

EXPRESS STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 152 | Fargo | 135 |
| American | 114 | United States | 58¼ |

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 4s reg | 126 | U. S. 4½s, reg | 104¼ |
| U. S. 4s, coup | 126 | U. S. 4½s, coup | 104¼ |

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 Contl Bank | 134¼ | 16000 N C & St L con | [illegible] |
| 10 West N Bk | 95½ | 2000 NYC Exts | [illegible] |
| 5000 Georgia 7s gld | 102 | 2000 NYC&StL 4s | [illegible] |
| 1000 La con 4s | 94 | 2000 NYS&W 1st | [illegible] |
| 1000 Mo funding | 111¼ | 5000 NYLE&W n 2d cn | 101 |
| 10000 NC spcl tx-Class 3 | 9¼ | 1000 NYO&W 1st | [illegible] |
| 5000 NCar cn 4s | 96 | 2000 NPa 3d cp | [illegible] |
| 30000 Tenn Sett 5s | 104 | 5000 NW con cp g bds | [illegible] |
| 1000 AT&SF 4½s tr | 79 | 2000 Om&StL 1st | [illegible] |
| 50000 CS 1st gtd | 107@107¼ | 1000 OSL 6s | [illegible] |
| 1000 CNJ g m 5s reg | 111½ | 35000 Pof Mo less | [illegible] |
| 21000 C & O cn 5s | 101 | 31000 P&R 1st pfd | [illegible] |
| 1000 C&O 1st-Ser A | 117 | 42000 P&R 2d pfd | [illegible] |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | C&Alt 1st | 108¾ | 10000 | P&R 3d pfd | 41 |
| [illegible] | CB&Q 7s | 126 | 10000 | P&R g m 4s | 85¼ |
| [illegible] | CGL&CCo 1st | 103¼ | 15000 | R&A 2d-DM ctf | 38¾ |
| [illegible] | D&H cp '94 | 114½ | 7000 | R&D 6s | 113½ |
| [illegible] | D&RG 4s | 76½@77¼ | 10000 | R&W P t col tr 5s | 78¼ |
| [illegible] | DSS&A 5s | 92¼ | 17000 | RioGW 1st | 72¼ |
| [illegible] | E T con gld 5s | 104¼ | 10000 | StLA&T 1s x cp | 90 |
| [illegible] | FtW&D 1st | 104¾ | 1000 | StLA&T 2d | 38 |
| [illegible] | GC&SF 1st | 115 | 1000 | StL&I M 5s | 89 |
| [illegible] | IaCen 1st | 86 | 21000 | SPM&M 1st con 6s | 118 |
| [illegible] | K C&O 1st | 85 | 1000 | TC&R 6s—TenD 6s | 99¼ |
| [illegible] | KPs-DenD 1st | 113 | 25000 | TexPa 1st 5s | 91½@91¾ |
| [illegible] | LacledeGasSL 1st | 84 | 31000 | T Pac 2d inc | 39@39½ |
| [illegible] | LStL&T 1st | 100⅞@101 | 18000 | TAA&N M 1st | 107½@107¼ |
| [illegible] | L&N col tr 5s | 104¾@105 | 2000 | TP&W 4s | 76 |
| [illegible] | LS 1st | 103¾ | 3000 | Wa deb SerB | 52 |
| [illegible] | M C 7s | 126 | 24000 | Wab RR 1st | 103@103¼ |
| [illegible] | MK&T gn 5s | 64 | 11000 | WabRR 2d | 85¼@85¾ |
| [illegible] | MK&T gn 6s | 73¾@73¾ | 3000 | WS gtd 4s reg | 104¾ |
| [illegible] | M K&T cons | 111½ | 10000 | WCCo 1st | 98½ |
| [illegible] | M&E 1st gt | 139 | 2000 | WisCCo inc | 68¾ |

### BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 11.—Stock sales and quotations:

| | Sales. | First. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 1,200 | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¼ | 32¼ |
| Union Pacific | 520 | 66¾ | 67 | 66¾ | 67 |
| Sugar Trust | 4,500 | 52 | 52⅝ | 50⅝ | 51¾ |
| O. S. Line rights | 170 | 135 | 150 | 135 | 150 |
| C. B. & N. | 7 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Eastern R. R. | 225 | 138 | 138 | 137¼ | 137¼ |
| Bell Tel | 20 | 207 | 207 | 207 | 207 |
| Pullman | 5 | 191 | 191 | 191 | 191 |
| Wis. Cent | 850 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 34¾ | 35 |
| Thom'son Houston | 460 | 55½ | 55½ | 55 | 55 |
| Do. Series D | 200 | 8¼ | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| O. S. Line | 50 | 52¾ | 52¾ | 52¾ | 52¾ |
| A. & Pac | 20 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ |

Bond sales and quotations:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2000 Atch 4s | 82¾ | 1000 Bost Gas 1st | 92¾ |
| 1000 Wis C inc. 68 @ | 68¾ | 3000 O S L 6s | 112¾ |
| 5000 Atch inc | 52¾ | 10000 Mex Cen 2nd inc. | 21 |
| 1000 Wis Cent 1st | 98¾ | 2000 Do deb 10s | 101 |

Money at the clearing-house 1@2½ per cent, call loans 3@4 per cent, and time paper 5 per cent.

### PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 11.—The market closed irregular. Pennsylvania, 53¾@53⅞; Reading, 18 5-16@18⅜; Lehigh Valley, 52¾@53; Reading gen 4s, 85¾@85⅞; Reading 1st preferred, 69@69¼; Reading 2d preferred, 48¾@49; Reading 3d preferred, 40¾@41.

### FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Consols closed at 96 15-16 for money and 97 5-16 for the account. Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 34¾; Canadian Pacific, 75⅜; Mexican ordinary, 37⅜; St. Paul common, 71¼; New York Central, 110⅜; Pennsylvania, 55.

### MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 11.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Company (new), $1.65; Calumet & Hecla, $261.00; Franklin, $1.75; Huron, $4.25; Osceola, $27.50; Pewabic (new), $8.00; Quincy, $72.00; Tamarack, $158.00; San Diego, $19.00; Santa Fe copper, $1.45.

## MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were dull Saturday, with little of outside business to render them otherwise. The latter is what the board lacks and has done so for several weeks, the result being that the markets are easily swayed by individual trading, which would make only a slight difference if old-time conditions prevailed. There was a minor raid in oats to break the record of dullness, and some people professed to believe that a cold wave was on its way hither from the Northwest.

Provisions were tame and easier, but packers bought pork at the slight decline due to free offerings early in the day, and it closed firm in consequence. Wheat was sold actively by a local operator, but the buying support was about equal to the weight on the market. Corn was heavy for this month, because shippers are letting the speculative grade alone, and the futures were easier. Oats were easy with January longs quietly trying to unload, and meeting little success, as the demand from shorts appeared to be small.

### PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

| | Closed Friday. | Range Saturday. | | Closed Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WHEAT.** | | | | |
| January | $ 76⅞ | $ 76½@ | 76⅞ | $ 76⅞ |
| May | 81⅞ | 81⅝@ | 81⅞ | 81⅞ |
| **CORN.** | | | | |
| January | $ 29 | $ 28¾@ | 28⅞ | $ 28¾ |
| February | 29¼ | 29¼@ | 29⅜ | 29⅜ |
| May | 31½ | 31⅜@ | 31½ | 31⅜ |
| **OATS.** | | | | |
| January | $ 20¼ | $ 20¼@ | .... | $ 20¼ |
| May | 22½ | 22 @ | 22½ | 22½ |
| **MESS PORK.** | | | | |
| January | $ 9.50 | $ 9.47½@ | 9.50 | $ 9.47½ |
| May | 9.90 | 9.85 @ | 9.92½ | 9.87½ |
| **LARD—PER 100 LBS.** | | | | |
| January | $ 5.80 | $ 5.77½@ | 5.80 | $ 5.80 |
| May | 6.05 | 6.02½@ | 6.05 | 6.05 |
| **RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.** | | | | |
| January | $ 4.70 | $ 4.62½@ | 4.65 | $ 4.62½ |
| May | 4.90 | 4.85 @ | 4.90 | 4.85 |

The following were the latest buying prices for the corresponding day last year:

| | January. | February. | May. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2 spring | $ 96 | ...... | $ 1.00⅝ |
| No. 2 corn | 33⅝ | $ 34¼ | 36⅝ |
| No. 2 oats | 24½ | ...... | 27⅝ |
| Mess pork | ...... | 13.27½ | 13.62½ |
| Lard | 7.27½ | 7.30 | 7.47½ |

### LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

| Dates. | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts— | | | | |
| Monday, Jan. 6 | 16,187 | 146 | 26,985 | 5,794 |
| Tuesday, Jan. 7 | 9,618 | 322 | 44,661 | 8,070 |
| Wednesday, Jan. 8 | 13,194 | 261 | 31,961 | 4,783 |
| Thursday, Jan. 9 | 12,352 | 148 | 31,586 | 7,438 |
| Friday, Jan. 10 | 14,176 | 331 | 34,126 | 10,498 |
| Saturday, Jan. 11 | 3,000 | 100 | 23,500 | 2,500 |
| Total | 68,527 | 1,308 | 192,819 | 39,083 |
| Previous week | 45,775 | 1,045 | 144,982 | 31,659 |
| Same week, 1889 | 54,554 | 553 | 126,764 | 30,707 |
| Shipments— | | | | |
| Monday, Jan. 6 | 4,780 | 1 | 4,047 | 1,937 |
| Tuesday, Jan. 7 | 5,399 | 182 | 5,224 | 2,570 |
| Wednesday, Jan. 8 | 4,976 | 50 | 7,149 | 1,516 |
| Thursday, Jan. 9 | 7,327 | 38 | 6,482 | 2,658 |
| Friday, Jan. 10 | 5,618 | 80 | 7,358 | 3,545 |
| Saturday, Jan. 11 | 2,000 | ...... | 6,000 | 1,000 |
| Total | 30,100 | 301 | 36,260 | 13,226 |
| Previous week | 22,672 | 377 | 27,596 | 11,393 |
| Same week, 1889 | 22,957 | 221 | 22,335 | 9,718 |

Sunday's and Monday's receipts are estimated at 33,000 hogs, 17,000 cattle, and 8,000 sheep, against 26,985 hogs, 16,187 cattle, and 5,794 sheep one week ago, and 26,007 hogs, 15,494 cattle, and 8,432 sheep one year ago.

Net supply of hogs for Chicago packers and butchers last week, 156,500, against 117,326 the previous week and 104,429 the corresponding week last year.

This week's receipts are estimated at 70,000 cattle, 180,000 hogs, and 36,000 sheep, against 59,409 cattle, 127,468 hogs, and 32,878 sheep the corresponding week last year.

Chicago packers last week purchased hogs as follows: Swift, 16,800; Fowler, 10,300; Allerton, 7,135; Armour, 35,469; Cudahy, 8,400; C. P. and P. Co., 18,580; International, 16,857; Moran & Healy, 5,071; Jones & Stiles, 5,102; Underwood, 6,918; Hately, 3,600; North American, 1,986; Lipton, 3,037, and Morris, 450.

CATTLE—Saturday's market was weak and lower. Good to prime natives sold 20@25c lower than Thursday's quotations, while "handy" grades ruled 15@20c lower. Some dealers reported coarse 1,300 to 1,500-lb steers fully 30c lower than last Thursday. The demand for steers was moderately active at the decline. Native cows met with a good demand at about 10c decline. Eastern shippers purchased quite freely, while dressed-beef men were indifferent buyers. City butchers and canners purchased all the native butchers' stock offered. Beef cattle sold at $2.90@4.75 and cows and other butchers' stock at $1.40@3.25, chiefly at $2.25@2.60. Stock cattle sold sparingly at $2.20@3.00. Quotations are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra beeves | $5.10@5.20 |
| Choice to fancy, 1,400@1,600 lbs | 4.35@5.00 |
| Fair to good, 1,000@1,350 lbs | 3.45@4.40 |
| Common steers | 2.80@3.25 |
| Fancy cows and heifers | 2.75@3.00 |
| Poor to choice cows, 850@1,000 lbs | 1.30@2.60 |
| Poor to choice bulls, 900@1,800 lbs | 1.25@3.35 |
| Stockers and feeders | 2.25@3.35 |

HOGS—Receipts were short of general expectations Saturday, but arrivals of the week were about the largest of the season. The market opened steady, but later ruled 5c lower. Trade was active at the decline, and less than 2,000 remained unsold. All grades sold at $3.50@3.75, bulk at $3.60@3.70.

SHEEP—Receipts were smaller and the demand good. A stronger feeling prevailed, and the best grades shaded higher. A car-load of 118-lb natives sold at $5.60. Lambs sold as high as $6.40. Most of the sheep sold at $4.85@5.15, and lambs principally at $5.75@6.25. Common native sheep sold at $3.65@4.25. Western sheep sold at $4.40@5.15.

### OTHER MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 800. Market steady; good to fancy native steers, $4.30@5.00; fair to good do, $3.40@4.40; stockers and feeders, $1.90@3.10; range steers, $2.00@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,000. Market strong; fair to choice heavy, $3.60@3.70; packing grades, $3.50@3.65; light, fair to best, $3.45@3.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300; fair to choice, $3.40@5.00.

OMAHA, NEB., Jan. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,600; desirable cattle of all kinds stronger; bulk of the cattle sold. Prime 1,300@1,600-lb beeves, $3.90@4.00; good 1,000@1,300-lb do, $3.00@3.90; fair to good cows, $1.80@2.20; good to choice cows, $2.20@3.00; feeders, $2.30@3.00; stockers, $2.00@2.60; bulls, $1.70@2.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,400; all sold; active, stronger; $3.52½@3.60, bulk at $3.57½.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,900; shipments, 900; market barely steady for steers; cows 5@10c higher; natives, $3.00@4.70; cows, $1.75@2.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,600; shipments, 700; market steady, closing easy; all grades, $3.50@3.60; bulk, $3.57½@3.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,900; shipments, 300; market steady and quiet; good to choice muttons, $3.50@4.40.

SIOUX CITY, IA., Jan. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 600; shipments, 300; market 5@10c higher on cows and feeders.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,800; market firm. Quotations: Light, $3.42½@3.50; heavy, $3.40@3.50; mixed, $3.30@3.65.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11.—PROVISIONS—Closing—Pork—Holders offer moderately; prime mess, Eastern, 50s 6d, dull; prime mess, Western, 45s, dull. Lard—Holders offer spot moderately and futures sparingly; spot and January, 32s 3d, steady; February and March, 32s 6d, steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Holders offer moderately; new No. 2 winter 7s, firm; do spring 7s 5d, firm. Flour—Holders offer moderately; 10s 3d, steady. Corn—Holders offer moderately; spot 4s 3¼d, firm; January 4s 1d, firm; February 3s 11¾d, firm; March 3s 10½d, steady.

COTTON—Firm with a fair demand; middling, 5 13-16d. Sales, 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for speculation and export, and included 9,600 American.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—FLOUR—Receipts, 8,673 pkgs; exports, 3,198 brls, 7,037 sacks; dull, steady; sales, 15,800 brls.

DRY GOODS—The market was unchanged and the tone continues of a cheerful character. Confidence in cotton goods is unaffected by weather considerations, and the drawback to woolen goods has been discounted and will be made by an adjusted production.

BUTTER—Weak, dull; Western dairy, 8@17c; do creamery, 13@26½c; do held, 9@17c; do factory, 5@17c.

COFFEE—Options opened steady, 10@20 points down; closed dull, 15@20 points down. Sales, 13,250 bags, including January, 15.90c; February, 15.85@15.90c; March, 15.95@16.00c; April, 16.00c; May, 15.95@16.00c; June, 16.00@16.05c; July, 16.00c; September, 15.95@16.00c; December, 15.90@16.00c. Spot Rio firm, fair demand; fair cargoes, 18¾c; No. 7, 17¼c.

SUGAR—Raw steady, quiet; refined firm and active.

EGGS—Firmer; Western, 17@17½c; receipts, 1,547 packages.

WHEAT—Receipts, 16,050 bu; sales, 224,000 bu futures, 38,000 bu spot. Spot market dull; No. 2 red, 86c elevator, 77½@87¾c afloat, 87@98½c f. o. b.; ungraded red, 78½@90½c; No. 1 Northern, 98¾c; No. 1 hard, 98½@98⅝c. Options steady, very dull; No. 2 red, January, closing at 86c; February, closing at 87c; March, closing at 88@88⅛c; April, closing at 88½c; May, 88 11-16@88⅞c, closing at 88¾c; June, 88@88⅛c, closing at 88c; July, closing at 86⅞c.

CORN—Receipts, 144,400 bu; exports, 17,619 bu; sales, 1,344,000 bu futures, 81,000 bu spot. Spot market quiet; weak; lower. No. 2, 38⅛@38⅜c elevator, 41½c afloat; ungraded mixed, 38@41c; steamer mixed, 37¾@39c; No. 2 white, 38¾@39c; No. 3, 36c. Options active; lower; heavy; January, 38 9-16@38 11-16c, closing at 38⅝c; February, 38 7-16@38 9-16c, closing at 38½c; March, 38⅛@38⅜c, closing 38¼c; April, 39½c; May, 39 9-16@39⅝c, closing 39⅝c; June, 39⅝c; July, 40c; steamer mixed, January, 37⅛@37¼c; February, 38c; March, 38⅛@38⅜c.

OATS—Receipts, 124,000 bu; exports, 82,887 bu; sales, 200,000 bu futures, 97,000 bu spot. Spot market firmer, quiet. Options steady, quiet; January 29¼c; February 28½c; May 27 1-16@27¼c, closing 27¼c. Spot No. 2 white, 30½c; mixed western, 27@30c; white do, 30@34c; No. 2 Chicago, 30½c.

PETROLEUM—Opened firm at $1.05¾, but after the first sales gave way under free selling and closed weak at $1.04¾. Stock Exchange, opening, $1.05¾; highest, $1.05¾; lowest, $1.04¾; closing, $1.04¾. Consolidated Exchange, February option, opening, $1.06¼; highest, $1.06¼; lowest, $1.04¾; closing, $1.04¾. Total sales, 290,000 brls.

BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 24@25c; fancy well-known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, 14@23c; extra imitation creamery, 18c; others, 13@17c; factory choice, 13@14c; others, 10@12c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 26@28c; extra firsts, 23@24c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 12@21c; low grades, 10@11c; Eastern creamery, good to choice, 15@25c.

CHEESE—Choice Vermont, 10¾@11c; choice New York, 10¾@11c; Western, 10@10½c; sage, 11½@12c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 19@21c; firsts, 16@18c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 19@21c; Western, 18@19c; Michigan choice, 18@19c; Canadians, 19c; Southerns, 18@19c.

CORN—Quiet; steamer yellow, 40½@41½c; steamer, 40c; good no grade, 35@39c.

OATS—Dull; No. 2 whites at 32½c, with No. 3 whites at 31½c, and No. 2 mixed at 30½c; fancy at 35@36c; clipped at 33@35c; No. 2 white, 32@33c for track and elevator lots; No. 3 white, 31@31½c for track lots; low grades, 30@31c.

DULUTH, MINN., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat was steady but dull. Cash No. 1 hard closed 79c on track. No. 1 Northern closed 76c bid for regular. No. 2 Northern, regular, closed 72c bid. January 79c, nominal. May was dull and steady, sold and closed at 84½c. May No. 1 Northern closed 81½c nominal. Cars on track—Wheat, 7; corn, 20.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,219 bu; corn, 10,042 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 379 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Jan. 11.—WHEAT—There were a good many outside buyers of sample wheat in the market today, and as a result there was a good demand for original waybill stuff. Holders were firm, but some of it was taken, though all orders for it were not filled. The low grades did not move well. Receipts for the twenty-four hours were 284 cars and twenty were shipped. The stock of wheat in Minneapolis, it is estimated, would decrease about 55,000 bu for the week, as would be shown by Monday's report. The closing quotations: No. 1 hard, January, 80c; February, 80½c; May, 83½c; on track, 81c; No. 1 Northern, January, 77½c; February, 78¼c; May, 81½c; on track, 79½c; No. 2 Northern, January, 75c; February, 75½c; May, 79c; on track, 75@76½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat—Steady, with fair milling demand for desirable grades, but nothing doing either on speculation or for export; fair to good milling wheat, 78@85c; prime to choice long berry, 88@92c; choice ungraded long berry in grain depot, 92c; No. 2 red in elevator, 90½c; No. 2 red, January, 80½@81c; February, 81¾@82¼c; March, 83@83½c; April, 84¼@84¾c. Corn—Options opened ⅛@¼c lower, but subsequently ruled steady, with a good demand for export; fair demand from local jobbers for No. 2 mixed and yellow, prices of which ruled steady; No. 4 mixed on track, 26c; No. 4 high mixed in grain depot, 27c; No. 2 mixed and high mixed in Twentieth street elevator, 37½c; No. 2 mixed on track, 37¼c; No. 2 mixed, January, 36¼@36½c; February, 36¾@36⅞c; March, 37½@37¾c; April, 37¾@38c. Oats—Car-lots weak; No. 3 white, 28¼c. Futures dull and without important change.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,100 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; oats, 25,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,600 bu; corn, 1,700 bu; oats, 20,600 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat exceptionally quiet; fluctuations confined to ⅛c range; No. 2 red, cash, 77⅞c bid; May, 80¾@80⅞c, closing at 80¾@80⅞c bid; June, 80c, closing at 80c bid; July, 77@77⅛c, closing at 77⅛c bid. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, cash, 25¼c; January closed at 25¼c; February, 25⅝c bid; March 25⅝c asked; May, 27⅛c bid; July, 29c asked. Oats lower, but demand good at the decline; No. 2, cash, 20@20¼c bid; May, 21⅝@21¾c bid.

PROVISIONS—Usual dullness incident to last day of the week prevailed, but prices were generally firm.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 227,000 bu; oats, 29,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 332,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu.

BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western strong; No. 2 winter red, spot and January, 80@80½c; March, 83¼@83½c; May, 85¾@86½c. Corn—Western easy; mixed, spot, January, and February, 36¾@37c; March, 37¼@37½c; April, 38@38¼c; May, 38¼@38½c. Oats quiet; Western white, 29½@30½c; do mixed, 27½@28½c; graded No. 2 white, 30½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 43,200 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, firmer; cash and January, 80½c; May, 84⅝c. Corn active, steady; cash, 30c; May, 32½c. Oats quiet; cash, 22½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull, steady; cash and January, $3.50; March, $3.55.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,846 bu; corn, 34,220 bu; oats, 2,100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 27,581 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; clover-seed, 428 bags.

PEORIA, ILL., Jan. 11.—GRAIN—Corn—Active and firm; new high mixed, 27c; new mixed, 27c; new rejected, 25c. Oats irregular; No. 2 white, 21½@23c; No. 3 white, 20½@21c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.03; spirits, $1.05.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 103,200 bu; oats, 34,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 42,950 bu; oats, 45,250 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 hard easy at 91½c asked; No. 1 Northern, firm at 88½c. Winter wheat—No. 2 red, 85c. Corn—No. 2 in store, 34c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 11.—TURPENTINE—Spirits firm at 42c.

## MISSISSIPPI AND PRIZE-FIGHTERS.

### Gov. Lowry's Hullabaloo About Punishing the Sluggers—Other Things to Look After.

Charleston *News and Courier:* Gov. Lowry of Mississippi is making a great hullabaloo about the puishment of the Sullivan-Kilrain prize-fighters, and evidently intends that no guilty man shall escape. The zeal with which he has pursued the law-breakers in this case is admirable, but we fear that in his efforts to punish Sullivan and Kilrain and their aiders and abettors Gov. Lowry has lost sight of some of "the weightier matters of the law," and that while attempting to capture the prize-fighters he has, unconsciously of course, permitted quite a number of Mississippi murderers to slip through his fingers.

During the last year, according to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, there were twenty-six lynchings in Mississippi, and so far, we believe, not only has none of the lynchers been punished but no adequate effort has been made by the Governor or any of the State authorities to secure the apprehension and punishment of the "unknown parties" responsible for these brutal acts of lawlessness. We know that it is not safe to accept THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE's estimate of the number of lynchings in Mississippi as correct [It did not state the number half high enough], but we also know that a large number of men were murdered by mobs in Mississippi last year, and that no vigorous or continued effort has been made to bring the guilty to justice. The expenditure of one-half the energy displayed by Gov. Lowry in the capture and trial of the prize-fighters would have led, no doubt, to the capture and trial of at least some of the men who were engaged in the heartless work of murdering their neighbors.

If Gov. Lowry can be induced to pause long enough in his mad chase after Mike Donovan and Charlie Johnston to give the subject a moment's conscientious consideration we believe that he will reach the conclusion that it is almost as brutal to shoot a man in the back or to hang him to a tree as it is to knock the wind out of him in a prize-ring under the Marquis of Queensberry rules. We commend the example of the Governor of Louisiana to the imitation of the Governor of Mississippi.

## BRITISH CAPITAL AND LOYALTY.

### Canadians Complain at the Discriminations Against Them.

Montreal *Herald:* According to a Chicago paper the investment of English capital in American enterprises within the last eighteen months amounts to upwards of $200,000,000. In view of such a remarkable flow of British capital into a foreign country the people of Canada will, perhaps, naturally inquire why so little British capital finds investment in this country. Our loyalty, so far as it is preached by Conservative politicians and the Conservative press, is of the warm, gushing, almost hysterical kind; but the genuineness and sincerity of our preference for British connection and British institutions cannot be gainsaid. How is it that British capitalists fail to appreciate and respond to all this fervid display of loyalty in investing their surplus funds! About the only British capital we get invested in this country is that borrowed by the Dominion and Provincial Governments for expenditure on public works or by railway corporations. As for British capital seeking investment in Canadian industries as in the United States that seems to be out of the question. There must be a cause, or causes, for all this; and while Government organs are howling out their loyalty and declaiming against the disloyalty of Canadians wanting to have closer trade relations with the United States, perhaps they will undertake to explain why British capitalists show such a preference for investment in United States industries as compared with those of Canada. The preference for the former stands out so prominently that Canadians who view these matters from the purely business, rather than from the sentimental and loyalty, standpoint, may be driven to conclusions *not very favorable* to the maintenance of the existing connection with Great Britain.

## HOT FROM THE BAT.

Peoria *Transcript:* We are somewhat reluctantly reaching the conclusion that there are no Federal offices to fill in Chicago.

Binghamton *Republican:* After all there's more sense in Dr. Mary Walker wearing trousers than there is in the Justices of the United States Supreme Court wearing gowns.

*Illinois State Journal:* St. Louis was at one time considered as having some prospect of securing the World's Fair, but its chances have vanished since "Majah" Jones of the *Republic* assumed charge of its campaign. Wind will not win in such a contest. But Jones is content, since he has found an excuse to print his own picture conspicuously in his own paper.

Philadelphia *Ledger:* With an experience restricted to caviare and the grip, the average American may be pardoned for determining to henceforth eschew Russian delicacies.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* The legislators of Illinois who visited the Western Penitentiary yesterday were enchanted with the place. Nothing is too good for our visitors, not even the penitentiary.

Rochester *Herald:* The Salt Lake *Tribune* hears that a man dictates the policy of Kate Field's new paper. We don't believe it. There are plenty of brave Americans, but none possessing the courage for such a rôle.

Davenport *Gazette:* It may seem strange, but then it is a matter that need not call forth any general alarm. The discussion of protection and tariff reform will go on, serenely, energetically, and copiously, just the same as before its amicable settlement by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Blaine.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

### Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE supplied with stenographers; some with machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

### Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SALESMAN; FIFTEEN years' experience on road; A1 reference. Z 140 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN OF building material by man with large and valuable acquaintance with architects, contractors and builders. A1 references. Address Y 140, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD SELLING SIDE line as specialty by salesman traveling in West and Northwest; liberal commission. References required and given. A 136, Tribune office.

### Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DEsigner on ladies' and children's cloaks. Best references. Address MR. GREENBAUM, 189 First-av., New York.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN an office as bookkeeper or clerk. Address, stating salary to be paid. W 32, Tribune office.

### Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE promptly supplied with reliable stenographers. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

### Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GIRLS OF ALL NATIONalities for second work and general housework. Call at 3619 Vincennes-av. MRS. HARTIN.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Salesmen.

WANTED—HARDWARE TRAVELING SALESmen wanting a side line of goods to handle in connection with their regular line for Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio. Address M A 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN THAT HAS HAD SOME experience in selling emery wheels and machinery. Address M A 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN FOR first-class manufacturing concern; reliability and push are requisite qualities required; must furnish references. Z 167, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO SELL on commission, a full line of infant turns and child's McKay sewed shoes. Address with reference, FOLMER & CO., Orwigsburg, Pa.

WANTED—MAHOGANY LUMBER SALESMAN or reliable commission house to sell for a New York house. Address, with references, experience, and compensation required, W 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary and expenses to sell line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN TO sell our register in Chicago; the only successful low-priced register on the market; liberal terms to competent men only. American Cash Register Co., 99, 101 Washington-st.

### Boys.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAW OFFICE. ADdress in own handwriting, giving age, W 173, Tribune office.

### Trades.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED UPHOLSTERERS. Apply to Manager Pullman Car-Works, Pullman, Ill.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS FOR watch factory; diemakers, toolmakers, and watchmakers. Apply to THE STERLING CLOCK AND WATCH CO., Sterling, Ill.

WANTED—ENGINEER, EXPERIENCED, ON Corliss; bring references. L. R. HARSHA, Lincoln and Kinzie-sts.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN OF GOOD habits and address to assume responsible position. For further particulars address R., P.-O. Box 778, or call at 321 Wabash-av. and inquire for the undersigned. O. W. CLOSE.

WANTED—MAN FOR OUTSIDE POSITION; reference and security required. Room 84, 236 La Salle-st.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

### South Side.

FOR RENT—3227 RHODES-AV., A MODERN brick house in splendid repair; a perfect gem; will rent for $55 to satisfactory tenant only; will sell carpets, etc., at a low price if desired. Call at house or at COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—FINE MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSE 3228 Graves-place; furnace, gas-fixtures, hardwood floors in hall and dining-room; rent reduced to $40 per month to May 1, 1890. Apply to GEO. F. HARDING, Room 51, 170 Madison-st.

### North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, SOUTH OF North-av., 2-story and basement brick, stable, 9 rooms and bath; rent nominal to good party. ENGERS, COOK & HOLINGER, 167 Washington-st.

### Hyde Park.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—VERY convenient to Hyde Park station; house is new; furniture is new, and everything about the premises in wholesome, satisfactory condition; rent, $125 per month. BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st.

### Lake.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE; ALL MODERN conveniences; 6-room flat; 4-room flat, with barn. CHARLES G. FRENCH, 114 La Salle-st.

### Suburban.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT; $75. ADdress 316 Hinman-av., Evanston, Ill.

## TO RENT—FLATS.

*TO RENT PLACARDS FREE TO ADVERTISERS*

### South Side.

TO RENT—ARMOUR FLATS—33d, 34th, and Dearborn-sts.—Splendid 6 and 7 room flats, with modern improvements, each flat has store-room and vegetable cellar; finished in hardwood throughout, and kept in first-class repair: halls, lawns, walks, and yards always clean and in good order; cheapest flats in the city for rent asked. Don't rent until you have seen these. Our agent, Mr. Dodge, 407 33d-st., will show. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

*TO RENT PLACARDS FREE TO ADVERTISERS.*

### North Side.

TO RENT—PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INdiana, furnished rooms, European or American plan; private baths; elevator; steam heat.

TO RENT—257 EAST INDIANA-ST., ELEGANTLY furnished rooms; walking distance of business center.

### South Side.

TO RENT—NICE COZY ROOMS IN THE BEST part of the city; 10 minutes' walk down town. 1400 Michigan-av.

## TO RENT—STORES.

### South Side.

TO RENT—STORES AND FLATS IN A NEW stone-front building on State-st., east front, between 47th and 48th-sts. Store and basement, $35 per month; suitable for almost any kind of business. Ten flats of 6 rooms each, with bath-room, hot and cold water, and all modern improvements; rent from $22.50 to $25 per month; best-arranged flats for the price in the city. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st. or on the premises.

### Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES, BUILDINGS, ETC., COMplete city list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

## TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

### Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 631.

## TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER AND HEAT in the best lighted buildings in the city, 17-foot freight elevators and rapid passenger elevators; buildings also equipped with automatic fire sprinkler, reducing cost of insurance 25 per cent; also electric lights, etc.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 floors, 40x160. | 2 floors, 60x162. |
| 2 floors, 42x 75. | 1 floor, 40x 50. |
| 1 floor, 42x 32. | 1 floor, 48x 48. |

WARREN SPRINGER,
48 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

## WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED lodging room for a single gentleman; must be within twenty minutes' walk or ride from the Herald office. A 162, Tribune office.

## CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

DON'T SELL YOUR OLD CLOTHES UNTIL I have set prices on them; no cloaks wanted. Address J. WRONSKI, 486 State. Mail orders promptly attended to.

H. S., 118 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., PAYS THE highest price for cast-off clothing and shoes; orders by mail promptly attended to.

## STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

SECOND-HAND GROCERY FIXTURES; TWO complete store outfits. Address CLINTON FRENCH, salesman, Evanston, Ill.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of hotels and private residences purchased without delay. J. J. W., 3235 Calumet-av.

## AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—A CAPABLE AND EXPERIENCED agent to take hold of an advertising specialty. Will be given exclusive territory and liberal commission. Address P.-O. Box 111, Philadelphia.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN FINE MODERN BUILT dwelling houses on Wabash-av., between 54th and 55th-sts.; lots 25x161, rock-face stone basement, pressed brick all around, slate roof, furnace and laundry in basement; kitchen, dining-room, reception-room, library, and parlors on first floor; 5 sleeping-rooms and bath-room on second floor, besides fine attic; all finished in red oak; price $10,000; terms ¼ cash, balance to suit purchaser. These houses have been built by the day. Take your architect along with you and see if he can buy a lot of this size and build you such a house for the price. Will be completed in about three weeks. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property, vacant and improved; sites with railroad and dock for sale or lease; will build to suit tenant. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR BEAUTIFUL NEW 9-ROOM houses with stone basements, dining-room and kitchen on first floor, wood mantels, gas fixtures, laundry, furnace, and all other modern improvements; on 55th-st.-boulevard, between State-st. and Michigan Southern and Rock Island depot; price, $6,000; terms easy. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st. or on the premises.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY—100 TO 650 FT., North Branch, between Chicago-av. and Division-st., 250 ft. deep, railroad and river frontage; cheap and easy terms. By E. S. DREYER & CO., 99 Dearborn-st.

## SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
OUR BANNER SUBDIVISION.
HIGH AND DRY.
Big bargains in lots
convenient to Illinois Central
and large factories.
Streets curbed and macadamized.
Water pipes and sewers in each lot.
Sidewalks laid.
Alleys improved,
and trees planted.
$450 PER LOT AND UPWARDS.
ONE-TENTH DOWN.
BALANCE MONTHLY.
Call or send for free tickets.
See these lots before buying elsewhere.
Also lots from $200 upwards.
"VAN VLISSINGEN."
91 Dearborn-st. (main floor).

FOR SALE—
MANUFACTURING PLANT.
SOUTH CLARK-ST. CORNER.

The lot is 100x134 feet, under lease for 99 years at extremely low valuation.

The building has strong walls and foundations, is 50 x134 feet, with three fronts, so that it is well adapted for manufacturing, warehouse, or stabling purposes; steam elevator and power. Will be sold cheap.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CLARK-ST., NEAR VAN Buren-st., 25x105. Bargain. HIBBARD, PORTER & BRO., 23, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST., NEAR HARRISON; brick improvements; rents $1,850; lot 22x62; $22,000. HIBBARD, PORTER & BRO., 23, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Choice lot, 40x125, Calumet-av. south of 31st-st.; a bargain for a quick buyer. For sale exclusively by HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET WITH HOUSE ON WAbash-av., north of 22d-st.; $12,500. MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

## WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
MADISON-ST. LOTS.
EAST OF BELT LINE R. R.
25X175 FT. EACH.
$1,500 EACH.
PROUDFOOT, JOHNSON & CO.,
126 Washington-st., Room 48.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—COME AT ONCE IF you want a bargain—Latest modern new brick stone front flats, 409 Marshfield-av.; 2-story brick store, 935 W. Van Buren-st.; 9-room brick house, 693½ Monroe-st.; all rented. B. F. GEORGE, 154 La Salle-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—S. HALSTED-ST., NEAR ADAMS; 4 story and basement pressed brick building (nearly new); lot 25x91 feet; $30,000. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE CORNERS AND INSIDE LOTS EAST OF HALSTED-ST., MADISON TO HARRISON-STS. Will build for tenants. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

## NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOME 50 DIFFERENT RESIDENCES and flat buildings, North Side, from $4,000 to $50,000; some real bargains. By E. S. DREYER & CO., 99 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3 STORES WITH FLATS, CORNER block, North Side; rented for $5,400; price $50,000. E. S. DREYER & CO., 99 Dearborn-st.

## HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
300 feet S. E. cor. South Park-av. and 73d-st.
300 feet S. W. cor. Vernon-av. and 73d-st.
300 feet S. E. cor. Vernon-av. and 73d-st., high and dry and adjoining improved first-class resident property; $20 per foot.
Apply to owner, B. F. GEORGE, 154 La Salle-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—Two very choice corners, vacant; also house and lot in choice location. D. O. STRONG, 16 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone front, No. 5328 Jefferson-av., in complete order; very cheap and easy terms. B. PHILPOT & CO., 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—60 FEET ON 49TH-ST., BETWEEN Grand-blvd. and Vincennes-av., south front; I will sell this property very cheap. C. H. STODDART, 225 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, EAST FRONT ON COTTAGE Grove-av., between 47th and 48th-sts.; a bargain. B. PHILPOT & CO., 115 Monroe-st.

## LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-st.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R. dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
40 acres adjoining depot at Chicago Lawn, on 67th-st.; ripe for retailing; $1,250.
40 acres, Johnson-av and 81st-st., ¼ mile south of location of Wabash R. R. shops, and ½ mile east of depot at crossing of Wabash and Grand Trunk R. R's.; good investment; at $1,000.
10 acres, California-av. and 67th-st., at $1,200.
5 acres, 67th-st. and Oakley-av., 2 blocks from depot and street-cars, at $1,500.
5 acres, Vincennes-road and 83d-st., high ground; ripe for retailing; at $3,000.
10 acres, 99th-st. and Hillside-av., near depot, on the Ridge at Washington Heights; at $1,500.
20 acres Fernwood, Halsted and 104th-sts., at $900.
20 acres 69th-st. and Blanchard-av., at $1,175.
5 acres Winslow Park, near depot, big bargain.
40 acres improved, 87th and West 48th-sts., at $400.
80 acres, Sec. 17, Worth, on C. T. R. R., at $250.
20 acres near Tracy-av. and G. T. R. R., at $550.
80 acres near Stickney tract, in Lyons, at $400.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

## TO EXCHANGE.

FOR TRADE—THE FINEST MILLINERY STORE in Chicago, good trade, clearing $8,000 yearly, for good improved farm in Nebraska near Lincoln or Kearney; sickness the only reason. Address Z 88, Tribune office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### South Side.

217 MICHIGAN-AV., OPPOSITE AUDITORIUM—Front alcove and other rooms, with board.

1328 AND 1330 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICE ROOMS for gentlemen, single or en suite; fine table; billiard room for guests.

### West Side.

308 WASHINGTON - BOULEVARD — FIRST-class room and board, $5 per week.

308 WASHINGTON - BOULEVARD — FIRST-class day-board, $3 per week.

PERSONS DESIRING FIRST-CLASS HOTEL ACcommodations for the winter away from the cold lake winds and noisy center of the city can find large sunny rooms with open fires, with or without baths, and reasonable prices, at St. Caroline's Court Hotel, Washington-boulevard and Elizabeth-st.

### North Side.

213 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER CHICAGO-AV.—A few very pleasant front rooms and suite of rooms, with board; hot and cold running water, etc. References. Also first-class table board.

### Hotels.

PALACE HOTEL, 176 SOUTH CLARK-ST., COR. Monroe; entrance on Clark; elegantly furnished rooms, 50c, 75c, $1 a day; $2.50 to $7 per week.

SHELBURNE HOTEL, CHICAGO-AV., STATE-ST.—Best table board on North Side.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, for five gentlemen, east of Dearborn and south of Chicago-avs. preferred. A 5, Tribune office.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ARDENNE, CELEBRATED CLAIRVOYant and palmist, 248 West Madison-st., gives life chart and names in full; family troubles and love affairs a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed.

445 W. MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER Throop, now Waverly-place, 3d floor—MME. JOY, the famous fortune-teller, clairvoyant, and healer, reveals secrets in business, love, marriage, divorce, disease; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc; IDDO CHARMS for business, health, love, and success. Consult MME. JOY. She will bring you luck; advice to ladies. 50c and $1.

## MEDICAL.

DR. D'UNGER, PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO (12th year)—Chronic, blood, and nervous diseases successfully treated; discoverer of the cinchona cure for drunkenness. Pamphlets free.

FEMALE DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED; board and skillful attendance during confinement. DR. SCHROEDER, corner Hanover and Twenty-seventh-sts. Office 70 State-st. Room 312; hours 2 to 5.

## PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience: business quietly transacted.

L. L. MANTON, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST. Advice free. Business quietly transacted.

## BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS Rare Books, Costly Books, All Kinds of Books LIBRARIES, CYCLOPÆDIAS, and Magazines, at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR ARTISTIC, DURABLE, AND THOROUGHLY RELIABLE PIANOS? THEN DO NOT FAIL TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK OF

—KNABE—FISCHER—LESTER—NEW ENGLAND—
—KNABE—FISCHER—LESTER—NEW ENGLAND—
—PEASE——PEASE—

THE KNABE HAS THE WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION OF BEING A THOROUGHLY ARTISTIC PIANO. IT IS THE FAVORITE OF THE FAMOUS DR. H. VON BULOW AND MANY OTHER EMINENT PIANISTS.

OUR STOCK CONTAINS THE LATEST DESIGNS IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE WOODS.

PRICES VERY MODERATE,
TERMS MOST REASONABLE.

TUNING, REPAIRING, AND MOVING ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

LYON & HEALY,
STATE AND MONROE-STS.

HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON
and New Scale
KIMBALL PIANOS.
LOW PRICES—EASY PAYMENTS.
SPECIAL.

THE KIMBALL PIANOS, used in their private apartments by the principal artists of THE PATTI and TAMAGNO OPERA CO., and which were so highly spoken of by them, will be offered for sale Monday, Jan. 13, and until sold, at a

REDUCTION FROM REGULAR PRICE.

They are all new pianos and in use but three weeks.

A STEINWAY SQUARE (second-hand), $125.
Also
OTHER SECOND-HAND PIANOS FROM $35 TO $175.
SECOND-HAND ORGANS, $10 TO $35.
A BABY GRAND PIANO (little used), $325.
PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED.
Written estimates given free of charge.
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
State and Jackson-sts.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTment of pianos and organs ever shown in this city can now be seen at the two warerooms of the CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO., 228 STATE-ST. AND 228 WABASH-AV. CHICKERING GRANDS AND UPRIGHTS. New scale, new action, new designs, French pitch. Indorsed by the first artists in the world. GABLER PIANOS In English and French walnut, mahogany, rosewood antique oak, and ebonized cases. Also a full line of COLBY, SCHUBERT, C. A. SMITH, and KURTZMAN PIANOS. Every instrument fully warranted. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. Prices and terms within the reach of all. NOTE—Tuning and moving orders receive prompt attention.

SHONINGER PIANOS AT MANUFACTURERS' WAREROOMS. Universally acknowledged for their superior quality of tone, beauty of finish, and great durability. LOW PRICES. EASY PAYMENTS. PIANOS TO RENT. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. B. SHONINGER CO., 215 State-st.

LEFT WITH US ON SALE—FINE LARGE upright piano, 7⅓ octave, triple strung; price, with cover and stool, $135; cash or payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO, $155; EASY payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$200 BUYS GABLER UPRIGHT PIANO, large size; easy terms; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HALLET & DAVIS UPRIGHT PIANO; A great bargain; $185; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

DECKER UPRIGHT PIANO, LARGE HANDsome case, in fine condition; 7⅓ octave, triple strung, $200; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$150 BUYS CHICKERING PIANO IN GOOD condition; terms easy; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$125, $135, and $150 EACH, THREE UPRIGHT pianos; easy terms; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WHEELOCK PIANOS CAN BE BOUGHT AT factory prices direct from the manufacturers on easy time payments. WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., 237 State and 55 Jackson-st.

$125 BUYS HALLET & DAVIS PIANO IN good repair; terms easy; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$185 BUYS DECKER UPRIGHT PIANO; $10 down, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAFF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

EMERSON PIANO, 7 OCTAVES; A BARgain; $55; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$3, $4, $5 PER MONTH—TO RENT—200 PIanos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HALLET & CUMSTON PIANO, 7 OCTAVES; a bargain; $55; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$75 BUYS EMERSON PIANO; EASY PAYments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$125 BUYS STEINWAY & SONS' SQUARE piano; easy payments; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FEW SOLID BUSINESS-MEN WITH CAPITAL are invited to investigate the advantages offered by a new process of manufacturing a material that now involves millions of capital; the advantages offered will give a monopoly in the business if handled intelligently; the process affords perfect protection and assures large dividends. If you do not invest you will not regret a call. 67 Major Block.

A COMPETENT BUSINESS MANAGER, WITH A practical knowledge of manufacturing, desires to correspond with a responsible party with a view of representation in some enterprising city; none but legitimately-inclined proposals considered. Address P.-O. Box 4, Louisville, Ky.

A NEW MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S STOCK; books for first issue now open; a large advance on present value and good dividends certain; the business revolutionizes one of the oldest and largest industries. Z 10, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—Modern first-class store in county seat town, 90 miles out in Indiana; $4,000. SMITH, 14, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOAP FACTORY; CAPACITY 20,000 lbs. per week, with all the fixtures; turning out six brands of soap; situated sixty miles from Chicago on three lines of railroad. For particulars inquire of THOMAS DOUGALL, 35 Cedar-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—DAILY REPUBLICAN PAPER IN A live, healthy town of 35,000 population; has Associated Press franchise; will sell my entire or half interest. Address Z 130, Tribune office.

RELIABLE BUSINESS-MAN WITH FROM $1,000 to $5,000 and services to take an interest in a new manufacturing company; thoroughly demonstrated to revolutionize an old industry and give the company a monopoly of the trade; this is one of the good chances of a lifetime that pays to investigate thoroughly. Z 9, Tribune office.

WINTER PARK, FLORIDA—A CAPITAL OPportunity for an investment in the highest and healthiest part of Florida, in a University Town. A general store, doing a splendid paying business. Reasons for selling party wishes to retire from business. Address Lock Box 47, Winter Park, Fla.

$25,000 WILL BUY STOCK VALUED TODAY at $85,000 in the best known and most successful manufacturing company in the country; to the man with the money an investment second to none. Address W 50, Tribune office.

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—S: TWO LETTERS RECEIVED. Send address so that explanation can be given by writing why acknowledgment was not answered before. CEDRIO.

## BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ON THE INVESTMENT system—I am the only importer in the west making a specialty of this business; compare our prices with retail values before purchasing; goods delivered on first payment; we save purchasers agent's commission by calling on us. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond Importer, 110 and 112 Wabash-av. Diamonds rented for parties and receptions.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 218 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet: instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—HARTMAN'S DETECTIVE AGENcy, 128 South Clark-st., Room 8. Experienced detectives sent any section country. Expert shadowers; strictly confidential: reasonable rates.

PERSONAL—
DRUNKENNESS CURED.
Free information of a positive cure given by Capt D. Y. BLACK, 204½ S. Clark-st., Room 6. Call or write.

## MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—2 MILLER ELEVATOR ENGINES. MARTIN, 78 La Salle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—TILTON & PARKER DIE PRESS. MARTIN, 78 La Salle-st., Room 5.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND CORLISS ENGINE, 125 or 150 horse power; must be in good order; will pay cash. M D 35, Tribune office.

## ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD 153 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

PREPARED ROOFING—DO YOUR OWN ROOFing and save expense; can cover steep or flat, old shingles or tin roofs; applied by anyone; circulars and samples free. Roofs painted and repaired with fire and water proof paint. Shingle roofs a specialty. All kinds of tar and gravel roofs repaired. B. F. NOURSE & BRO., 25 Michigan-av.

## SANITARY CELLARS.

SANITARY CELLARS—CELLARS, VAULTS, AND basements made gas, water, and moisture proof; warranted. B. F. NOURSE & BRO., 25 Michigan-av.

## REAL ESTATE LOANS.

D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 LA SALLE-ST., have money to loan on city and north shore suburban property.

GREENEBAUM SONS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 DEARBORN-st., main floor—Mortgage loans made on Chicago real estate at low rates of interest in sums to suit.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates—5, 6 and 7 per cent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages. JAMES LINDEN, 302 Tacoma Building.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates without attorney's fees. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO property. HOWARD & CALKINS, 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook Co. at 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 30 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT current rates. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT. Special rates on large amounts. SIDNEY LOEB, 95 Dearborn-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

WANT A LOAN OF $3,000, 6 PER CENT, 3 YEARS, on a good brick residence on Warren-av., west of California-av. X 29, Tribune.

$100,000 TO LOAN—FAVORABLE TERMS, low rate of interest, in sums to suit on Chicago real estate. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

## FINANCIAL.

BUILDING LOAN WANTED—$3,500 FOR USE IN suburb just north of city. Address A 137, Tribune office.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

LOAN WANTED ON $5,000 ENDOWMENT POLICY, dated May 11, 1889, in Mutual Life, N. Y., by an honest party, who will pay 8 per cent and $25 for accommodation. M A 48, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—
THE SAFETY LOAN
AND BUILDING
ASSOCIATION.
ROOM 3, 142 LA SALLE-ST.

## INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A full shorthand and typewriting course, $40. Dictation for advanced writers, all systems, $2 week. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

INDIVIDUAL INSTUCTION IN BOOKKEEPIVG, 70 State-st; preferable to business colleges. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Marshall Field & Co.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—CHICAGO Athenæum; 16th year; dictation in all systems. Visitors welcome.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
125 State-st., N. E. corner Adams.
Branches, New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Louisville, Paris, Berlin.
Conversational knowledge in shortest time.
Highest references. Trial lessons free.
Open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

## STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established 1875 for storage of household goods. Telephone 1475.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICAGO, JAN. 2, 1890—THE SECOND ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Monitor Building and Loan Association will be held at the office of the association on Tuesday, Jan. 14, to elect directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Sec. 7, Art. 19 (by-laws): "No stockholder shall be allowed to vote at such meeting who is either absent or in arrears to the association." T. F. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Secretary.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT;
All kinds of Broken, Unused, or Out of Style Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Rings, Teeth Plates; also Silver and Silver-Plated Ware. Highest price paid FREEMAN & SCOTT, 125 Clark-st., Room 19.

SANITARY—CALCIMINING AND PAINTING—Stores, lofts, and basements; hard-pan prices for the next 4 weeks. WM. P. LOCKWOOD, 6710 State-st.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton, (London, Havre), Bremen.
S. S. Eider, Wednesday, Jan. 15, noon.
S. S. Werra, Wednesday, Jan. 22, 7 a. m.
S. S. Saale, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1 p. m.
S. S. Ems, Saturday, Feb. 1, 3 p. m.
S. S. Trave, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 6 a. m.
S. S. Fulda, Saturday, Feb. 8, 7 a. m.
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 an adult. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Chicago, General Western Agents.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

### WESTERN.

### Burlington Route

Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and at Union Depot on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Galesburg and Streator | † 8:45 am | † 6:50 pm |
| Rockford and Dubuque | † 8:45 am | * 2:35 pm |
| Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver | *12:01 pm | * 2:35 pm |
| From Council Bluffs—Fast Mail | | * 7:00 am |
| Rochelle and Rockford | † 4:30 pm | †10:35 am |
| Streator and Mendota | † 4:30 pm | †10:35 am |
| Omaha & Denver | * 5:30 pm | * 6:55 am |
| St. Paul and Minneapolis | * 5:40 pm | * 9:30 am |
| Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch. | * 5:50 pm | * 9:15 am |
| Hannibal, Galveston, and Texas | * 5:50 pm | * 9:25 am |
| Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver | *10:30 pm | * 6:30 am |
| Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy | *10:30 pm | * 6:30 am |
| St. Paul and Minneapolis | ‡10:50 pm | †10:55 pm |

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

### Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis & Texas Express | * 8:40 am | * 7:20 pm |
| St. Louis & Texas Fast Line | ‡ 8:35 pm | * 7:20 am |
| Cairo & New Orleans Express | * 8:40 am | * 7:20 pm |
| New Orleans Fast Express | ‡ 8:35 pm | * 7:20 am |
| Kankakee & Bloomington Pass | * 2:35 pm | * 4:25 pm |
| Pontiac & Springfield Express | * 8:40 am | * 7:20 pm |
| Kankakee & Gilman Passenger | * 4:20 pm | * 9:55 am |
| Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line | * 1:00 pm | * 1:00 pm |
| aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex | ‡11:35 pm | c 6:30 am |
| Pacific Coast Express | * 1:00 pm | c 6:30 am |
| Rockford & Freeport Passenger | * 4:15 pm | †10:30 am |
| Rockford & Freeport Express | * 8:05 am | |
| Dubuque & Rockford Express | | * 7:00 pm |

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

### Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot. Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

| TRAINS. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific Vestibuled Express | * 12.30 N'n | 1.30 PM |
| Kansas City Vestibuled Limited | * 6.00 PM | 8.30 AM |
| Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express | * 11.20 PM | 7.30 AM |
| St. Louis Vestibuled Limited | * 9.00 PM | 7.00 AM |
| Springfield & St. Louis Day Express | † 9.00 AM | 7.15 PM |
| Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex | * 11.20 PM | 7.30 AM |
| Joliet & Streator Accommodation | † 5.00 PM | 9.45 AM |

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

### Wabash Railroad.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Office 109 Clark street.

| *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express | † 8:25 am | † 6:30 pm |
| K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp | * 2:30 pm | * 1:00 pm |
| St. Louis & Peoria Vestibuled Ex | * 9:00 pm | * 7:15 am |
| Custer Park & Essex Accom | * 4:30 pm | * 9:40 am |

### Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Danville & Terre Haute Mail | * 8:00 am | * 6:20 pm |
| Evansville & Nashville Fast Mail | ‡11:15 pm | * 7:05 am |
| Nashville & Southern Fast Line | * 3:50 pm | ‡11:20 am |
| Momence Passenger | * 5:15 pm | * 8:15 am |

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted. Pullman Buffet Sleeper to Nashville on 3:50 p. m. train. Entire train leaving at 11:15 p. m. runs through to Nashville and has Pullman Buffet Sleeper.

### The Santa Fé Route
### Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp | † 8:55 am | † 6:40 pm |
| Kansas City, Los Angeles, and San Diego Fast Vestibule Express | * 6:00 pm | * 9:00 am |
| Streator, Joliet, and Pekin Exp | † 1:00 pm | † 1:45 pm |
| Joliet and Streator Vestibule | † 4:20 pm | † 9:50 am |
| San Francisco Express | *11:20 pm | * 7:25 am |
| Kas. City, Atchis'n & St. Joseph Ex | *11:30 pm | * 7:25 am |

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

### Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Ry.

Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

City ticket office, No. 204 Clark-st. Depot, corner of Harrison-st., and Fifth-av.

| All trains daily. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex | 5:30 pm | 9:33 am |
| Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex | 5:30 pm | 9:33 am |
| St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex | 11:00 pm | 10:45 pm |
| St. Charles and Sycamore Local | 11:00 pm | 10:45 pm |
| St. Charles and Byron Local | 4:30 pm | 10:10 am |

## RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

### WESTERN.

(Continued.)

### Chicago & Northwestern

Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Western Avenue Station, corner Kinzie and Oakley streets, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Denver Limited | * 5:55 pm | * 7:00 am |
| Limited Fast Mail | *11:30 pm | * 7:00 am |
| Overland Express | *11:30 pm | * 6:50 am |
| Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points | *12:01 n'n<br>* 5:55 pm<br>*10:30 pm<br>*11:30 pm | * 2:15 pm<br>* 7:00 am<br>* 6:50 am<br>* 7:30 am |
| Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming | * 5:55 pm | * 7:30 am |
| St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison | * 5:30 pm<br>*11:15 pm | * 9:30 am<br>* 7:30 am |
| Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit | * 9:00 pm<br>* 9:00 pm | * 6:50 pm<br>* 8:40 am |
| Milwaukee and Racine | X8:30 am<br>* 5:00 pm<br>* 7:30 pm<br>* 9:05 pm | X1:45 pm<br>* 4:00 pm<br>* 9:45 pm<br>* 6:25 am |
| Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison | * 8:00 am<br>*11:30 am<br>‡ 3:00 pm | *10:10 am<br>* 1:50 pm<br>* 7:50 pm |
| Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay | *11:30 am<br>* 9:05 pm | * 1:50 pm<br>* 6:25 am |
| Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton | * 3:00 pm | * 7:00 pm |
| Marquette and Lake Superior | * 9:05 pm | * 6:25 am |
| Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton | *11:30 am | * 1:50 pm |
| Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield | * 5:00 pm<br>* 9:05 pm | *10:40 am<br>* 6:25 am |
| Ashland, Wausau, and Appleton | * 9:05 pm | * 6:25 am |
| Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh | * 9:20 am<br>* 4:45 pm | * 4:30 pm<br>*10:25 am |
| Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin | *10:15 am<br>* 4:15 pm<br>*11:35 pm | * 2:40 pm<br>*10:40 am<br>*11:25 pm |
| Rockford and Elgin | * 7:15 am | * 5:50 pm |
| Rockford, via Harvard | ‡ 9:00 am | ‡ 6:50 pm |

‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

### Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 207 and 209 Clark-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis | * 8:00 am<br>* 5:30 pm<br>‡11:00 pm | *10:05 pm<br>‡ 7:00 am<br>‡ 7:00 am |
| Milwaukee, Madison & West | *11:30 am<br>‡11:00 pm | * 7:00 pm<br>‡ 7:00 am |
| Milwaukee (Sunday only) | 8:30 am | * 1:45 pm |
| Milwaukee | * 3:00 pm<br>* 7:30 pm | * 1:15 pm<br>* 4:00 pm<br>*10:10 am |
| Marquette & Lake Superior | ‡11:30 pm | * 7:00 am |
| Iron Mountain & Menominee | ‡11:30 pm | * 7:00 am |
| Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco | * 5:35 pm<br>‡11:10 pm | * 9:30 am<br>‡ 6:50 am |
| Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points | ‡11:40 am<br>‡11:10 pm | * 2:30 pm<br>‡ 6:50 am |
| Kansas City and St. Joseph | ‡11:10 pm | ‡ 6:50 am |

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‡Daily. For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

### Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Illinois and Iowa Express | † 8:15 am | † 1:25 pm |
| Peoria Express | † 8:15 am | † 1:25 pm |
| Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Ex | † 1:00 pm | ¶ 1:25 pm |
| Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Council Bluffs Express | * 1:00 pm | * 1:25 pm |
| Kansas City, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express | * 4:30 pm | * 9:40 am |
| St. Joseph, Atchison, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Limited Vestibule Express | * 6:00 pm | * 9:35 am |
| Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express | * 5:15 pm | * 8:30 am |
| Joliet Accommodation | † 3:20 pm | † 9:30 am |
| Peru Accommodation | † 5:00 pm | †10:20 am |
| Council Bluffs Night Express | *10:30 pm | * 6:50 am |
| Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express | ‡10:30 pm | ¶ 6:50 am |
| Peoria Night Express | ‡11:00 pm | ¶ 6:25 am |
| Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express | ‡11:00 pm | ¶ 6:25 am |
| Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Saturday Night Express | x10:30 pm | o 6:50 am |

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

**Wisconsin Central** Depot Harrison st. & 5th av. City Ticket Office, 205 Clark st.

| | LVE. | ARR. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Paul and Minneapolis limited | * 5:00 pm | * 9:25 am |
| St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland | *10:45 pm | * 7:00 am |
| Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire | †10:00 am<br>* 5:00 pm | † 3:50 pm<br>* 9:25 am |
| Ashland, Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer | * 5:00 pm<br>*10:45 pm | * 9:25 am<br>† 7:00 am |
| Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha | †10:00 am<br>* 5:00 pm<br>*10:45 pm | † 3:50 pm<br>* 9:25 am<br>* 7:00 am |
| Burlington Passenger | * 4:35 pm | *10:10 am |

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY.
BIG FOUR ROUTE.

Depots foot of Lake, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth Streets. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph Street, Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

| All trains daily. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express | 9:10 am | 5:00 pm |
| Do Night Express | 8:20 pm | 7:30 am |

### EASTERN.

From Pennsylvania Station,

Pennsylvania Lines.

Madison and Canal streets, Chicago.

Ticket offices, 65 Clark street, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

| TRAINS LEAVE | | |
|---|---|---|
| For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg | Mail Express | F * 8:00 am |
| | Penna. Special | F *10:30 am |
| | Fast Line | F * 3:15 pm |
| | Penna. Limited | F * 5:00 pm |
| | Eastern Express | P * 5:40 pm |
| | Atlantic Express | F *11:30 pm |
| For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South | | P *10:00 am<br>P * 9:20 pm |

Express trains arrive at Chicago, F *7:00 am., P *7:00 am., P *7:15 am., F *9:45 am., P *4:50 pm., P *5:00 pm., P †5:00 pm., F *9:30 pm.
F—Via Fort Wayne route. P—Via Pan-Handle route.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

### MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Trains arrive and depart, foot of Lake-st., as follows:

| Nov. 17, 1889. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via Main Line) | † 7:55 a m | † 7:55 p m |
| Special New York Day Express | †10:35 a m | † 4:05 p m |
| N. Y. & Boston Vest. Limited | * 3:10 p m | * 9:00 p m |
| Kalamazoo Accommodation | † 4:50 p m | †11:40 a m |
| Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston | *10:10 p m | * 7:45 a m |
| Night Express | ‡ 9:25 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |
| Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry. | | |
| Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail | † 7:55 a m | † 7:55 p m |
| Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex. | † 4:40 p m | † 9:20 p m |
| Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per | ‡10:10 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday.

### THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern,
New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via Old Road) | * 8:00 am | * 6:45 pm |
| New York & Boston Day Ex | * 8:30 am | * 6:45 pm |
| New York & Boston Fast Ex | * 3:10 pm | * 9:10 pm |
| Vestibule Limited | * 5:30 pm | * 9:30 am |
| Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston | * 8:15 pm | * 7:45 am |
| Night Express (via Old Road) | *11:30 pm | * 7:00 am |
| Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation | * 4:05 pm | *11:00 am |

*Daily. *Sunday excepted.

### Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex | x 7:55 pm | x 8:25 am |
| N. Y. and Boston Vestibule Lim. | x10:25 am | x 9:10 pm |
| Philadelphia Vestibule Limited | x10:25 am | x 9:00 pm |
| Lima, Marion, and Columbus | o 7:50 am | o 6:15 pm |
| North Judson Accommodation | x 5:35 pm | x 9:10 am |
| Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo Vestibule Limited | x10:25 am | x 9:00 pm |
| Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo Through Express | x 7:55 pm | x 8:25 am |

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

### Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st. and Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Daily Express | 7:10 am | 5:15 pm |
| New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited | *10:10 am | * 9:45 pm |
| New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited | * 2:55 pm | *10:55 am |
| Pittsburg Limited | * 2:55 pm | [illegible] |
| Night Express | *10:40 pm | * 5:50 am |
| Walkerton Accommodation | * 4:15 pm | * 9:30 am |

*Daily.
All trains stop at Thirty-ninth-st. and Hyde Park. All trains runs via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. limited trains.

### Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban and funeral train time tables.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Pacific Express | † 9:05 am | * 7:30 am |
| Limited Express | * 3:15 pm | *10:10 pm |
| Night and Day Express | *11:00 pm | * 6:25 pm |
| Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express | * 8:15 pm | * 8:15 am |
| Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw | * 8:15 pm | * 7:40 am |

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MONON ROUTE

Cincinnati Line.
Trains leave from Dearborn Station for Indianapolis and Cincinnati at 9:55 a. m. daily, 9:30 p. m. daily, 11:55 p. m. except Saturday.

MONON ROUTE

LOUISVILLE LINE.
Trains leave from Dearborn Station for Lafayette, Louisville, Lexington, Chattanooga, and the South at 8:30 a. m. and 8:05 p. m. daily.

### Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station. Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

| Daily. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Detroit, New York, Boston Lim | 3:00 p m | 10:15 p m |
| Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex | 9:20 p m | 7:50 a m |

### "The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:35 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address R. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st.; or CHAS H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department 199 Clark-st., Chicago.

## GLEANINGS ABOUT THE CITY.

Tony Logan of Downer's Grove was call-boy at Haverly's Theater, Chicago, in the good old days. One night when Tom Keene was to play Richard III. Tony reached the theater at exactly five minutes before 8. The stage-carpenter called out to him: "Tony, tack on that drop." There was no time to be lost, so, seizing a paper of tacks and a hammer, Tommy spread himself and the tacks, too, from one end of the baton to the other, and sent the drop skyward ready for the ghost scene. All went well till "the last scene of all," when Richard pirouettes on his elbow all the way from the back flat down to the footlights.

It was a most realistic struggle—a severe at-tack. Keene never resisted—he was pierced in a hundred places. After a "torturous" death scene the curtain fell, and Keene rose to find and scalp the man who had scattered the tacks over the stage. Nobody knew who did it. Tony had noticed Keene's unfeigned anguish during the combat, and skipped to the region whither he had previously sent the drop. After waiting till all was quiet below, Tony stole softly down; but, alas, the stair-case wound past the star's dressing-room. Thinking, however, that he had descended without noise, he went boldly on, hoping to spring by in case the door opened.

Just as he reached the door Mr. Keene confronted him. Tony stood still and shook with fear. O, the irony of fate! Mr. Keene said kindly, but firmly: "Tony, this is my last night, you know—you have been very attentive during my engagement—put that in your pocket." And he gave him $10.

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One day last week a guest at one of the big hotels—it is perhaps just as well not to be more exact—was awakened at an unearthly hour in the morning by a loud pounding on his door.

"Who's there?" he asked. That is not just the way he put the question, but that was its general effect.

"Wake up!" answered a voice. "It's 5 o'clock and your train goes in forty minutes."

"It doesn't. I'm not going on any train. Go way and leave me alone!" This isn't exactly the language he used. As a matter of fact it doesn't come within gunshot of it. But, reduced to Sunday-school English, that is the meaning he intended to convey.

"Come along, now; come along!" continued the voice. "Hustle or you'll get left. They all swear just so when they're sleepy."

"Get away from that door, young fellow, or I'll break your neck," said the guest.

"I guess you're wakin' up now," said the voice, cheerfully. "Hurry up, or you'll miss your 'bus; she goes in half an hour."

With that the voice departed. Its victim communed vividly and picturesquely with himself until he dropped off to sleep. He had no more than fairly entered the land of Nod before the voice was back again.

"Hi, there! Ain't you up yet? Hump yerself, now, or you'll miss yer train."

It wouldn't do even to hint at the wording of the reply. Suffice it to say that it was so earnest, so forcible, so circumstantial that even the bell-boy was convinced that he had made a mistake. Again the voice departed and again the guest dropped off to sleep.

Bang! bang! bang! It was the bell-boy pounding on the door again. The language of that guest was quite shocking to hear.

"You needn't get mad," said the voice, pleasantly. "I ain't callin' you this time. I just come back to tell you you don't want no train after all. It's the feller across the hall."

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Every seat in the North State street-car was taken, and four or five persons were standing. One of the latter was a young woman, who stood near the middle of the car. A tall young man, rather too slim for his height from an athletic point of view, rose from his seat near the rear door and stepped forward to inform the young woman, who was looking the other way, that there was a seat for her. As he did so a man dropped into it.

"I beg your pardon," said the young man. "I didn't get up to give you a seat."

"But I got it," said the man.

"I intended it for the lady," said the young fellow.

"But I got it," retorted the other with a sneer.

He was the bigger man, but the young fellow's hands descended on his shoulders and he was on his feet and on the platform before he knew it.

"Conductor! conductor!" he cried, but the conductor had a far-away look in his eyes and was interested in something going on down the street. The man was in the street before he had time to call out again.

The hero—for he was a hero in the eyes of all the passengers by this time—reëntered the car, and, lifting his hat, politely said:

"Madam, there's a seat for you."

And the passengers were so tickled that they actually began to clap their hands. The young man simply smiled and said:

"College athletics are of some value now and then."

Then he leaned up against the front door and became absorbed in a paper, while the young woman watched him admiringly.

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"Towards the close of the war," said a member of the G. A. R. whose mind is well stocked with reminiscences at a recent meeting of his post, "I was visiting a Southern hospital, and while passing through one of the wards my attention was attracted by a young fellow who lay on his bed with eyes closed and his face so white and still that I thought he must be dead. While I stood looking at him a door near at hand opened and a young girl, beautiful as Southern girls sometimes are, entered. The wounded man opened his eyes, and suffering a spasm of pain as he turned his head to look at her exclaimed: "O, Lord!"

"Why do you speak my Father's name?" asked the girl, advancing to his side. "I am a daughter of the Lord. Is there anything you would like to have me ask of Him for you?"

"Yes," came the answer in slow, suffering tones, while the poor wretch devoured her with his eyes. "Yes; ask him if he'll take me for a son-in-law."

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Lee Townsend, who is in Chicago in advance of Stuart Robson, wanted a pitcher of water brought to his room the other morning before he was up. The bell-button was just at the head of the bed, so he reached up and touched it. Then he dozed off again. He was awakened by an awful pounding on the door. It shocked his nerves and he cried out angrily:

"Better get an ax!"

"All right, sir," replied the bell-boy.

"Hold on there!" shouted Townsend, jumping out of bed. But the boy had gone. He returned in a few minutes and said:

"The clerk wants to know what you want of it, sir."

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A delivery wagon for a wholesale drug house drew up in front of a retail drug store yesterday morning and the driver jumped out. The first thing he did after striking the sidewalk was to sneeze.

"Got the grip?" asked a reporter who was passing.

"Got the grip!" exclaimed the driver. "I've had it for two weeks so bad that I ought to have staid right in bed all the time."

"Why didn't you?"

"Couldn't. Too busy delivering quinine," he replied, sententiously.

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Ald. Phil Young is not well acquainted with slang and is rather slow to see a point. The other night he was with a party of friends and one of them was telling of an experience.

"And just at that moment," said the man who was telling the story, "along came Phil, and he had his skates on."

"Now, old man, you know that's not so," said Young, in all seriousness. "In all the years that I have lived I never have had a pair of skates. I don't know how to skate and never did."

### Convention of County Supervisors.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—Tuesday and Wednesday a convention of the County Supervisors of Illinois will be held in this city. The various ways of transacting county business will be fully considered. One matter that will receive especial attention is the taxation of foreign loans, and the convention will probably adopt a memorial to be presented to the General Assembly. Under the present law, if a lender or mortgagee does not reside in the county in which the mortgaged property is located, the loan wholly escapes taxation.

### To Raise the Price of Window-Glass.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—James A. Chambers, representing the window-glass manufacturers, and President Granville Morenus and ex-President James Campbell of the Window-Glass Workers' Association, left for Washington tonight to appear before the Ways and Means Committee in advocacy of the protective tariff. At a meeting to be held in Pittsburg tomorrow the window-glass manufacturers will advance prices probably 10 per cent. This is caused by the recent increase in prices of raw materials.

### BURLINGTON ROUTE.

### Seven Dollars to St. Paul.

Tickets from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis $9 first class, $7 second class—several dollars less than heretofore. Tickets to points beyond St. Paul also lower. Ticket office at No. 211 Clark street.

### America Leads the World

in taste and the refined customs of civilization, the evidence of which is that of 2,454,504 cases of champagne imported into the United States during the last ten years over 25 per cent was "G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry," whose imports were over 200,000 cases in excess of any other brand. Quality will tell.

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

### Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cents a bottle.

---

Headquarters for "Holmes' Best" Pittsburg Whisky, No. 264 South Clark street. Harry Alden, mgr.

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The blood-cleansing qualities of Ayer's Sarsaparilla render it invaluable in skin disorders.

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# CARSON PIRIE & CO.

WABASH-AV. AND ADAMS-ST.

# GIGANTIC SALE.

## EMBROIDERIES
—AND—
## MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

JUST RECEIVED,

## ELEGANT EMBROIDERIES

In Cambric, Nainsook, and Swiss.

| | |
|---|---|
| 27-inch Hemstitched Flouncing | From 35c per yd. |
| 27-inch Embroidered Flouncing | From 35c per yd. |
| 45-inch Embroidered Skirting | From 50c per yd. |
| Handsome All-Over Embroid's | From 95c per yd. |
| Beautiful Nainsook Edgings, with Insertions to match | From 9c per yd. |
| Ladies' Drawers | 23c, 50c, 76c, 96c |
| Ladies' Night Gowns | 50c, 76c, 96c |
| Ladies' Chemise | 23c, 50c, 76c, 96c |
| Ladies' Corset Covers | 23c, 50c, 76c, 96c |
| Ladies' Skirts | 50c, 76c, 96c |

These Are All New Goods and Will Interest Close Buyers.

## Gents' Unlaundered SHIRTS.

100 doz. Gents' Unlaundered Shirts, made of New York Mills Muslin, Fine Linen Bosoms, Reinforced Fronts, and Continuous Facings, worth 75 cents,

ONLY **45c** EACH

FOR THIS SALE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Also Our Celebrated Mascot Shirt | 75c |
| And Our Famed Stamp Shirt | $1.00 |

UNEQUALED AT THE MONEY.

## Gents' Elegant Night Robes

Made of First-Class Muslin, Plain and Fancy Trimmed,

**50c AND $1.00.**

BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

## DOMESTICS
—AND—
## SHEETINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good 4-4 Unbleached Muslin | 5c per yd. |
| Fine Soft Finished 4-4 Blch'd Muslin | 6½c per yd. |
| 7-4 Unbleached Sheeting | 13½c per yd. |
| 9-4 Unbleached Sheeting | 17½c per yd. |
| 8-4 Bleached Sheeting | 17½c per yd. |
| 10-4 Bleached Sheeting | 21½c per yd. |
| Heavy and Fleecy Unbleached Cotton Flannel | 7½c per yd. FOR THIS SALE. |

REGULAR PRICE 12½c.

READY-MADE

## Sheets and Pillow Cases

| | |
|---|---|
| Bleached Pillow Cases | 15c to 19c |
| Unbleached Sheets | 45c to 65c |
| Bleached Sheets | 50c to 75c |

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# C. E. WISWALL & CO.,

79 MADISON STREET,

Commence Today **Shoe Sale.** 20% Discount

Our annual Shoe Sale commences today. We again invite our customers and the community to this exceptional opportunity to obtain the best goods at great bargains. A UNIFORM DISCOUNT of 20% from our regular MARKED PRICE.

---

There are
many white soaps,
each
represented to be
"just as good as the Ivory."
They are not,
but like
all counterfeits,
they lack
the peculiar
and remarkable
qualities of
the genuine.
Ask for
Ivory Soap
and
insist upon having it.
'Tis sold everywhere.

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## Auction Announcements
—BY—
## GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

200 and 202 Madison-st.

Tuesday, Jan. 14, 9:30 a. m.,

**Dry Goods and Clothing.**

Wednesday, Jan. 15, 9:30 a. m.,

**Boots, Shoes, Rubbers.**

Thursday, Jan. 16, 9:30 a. m.,

**Crockery and Glassware.**

Precisely at 1 o'clock,

400 Doz. Hand Saws,
1 Car Tumblers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

---

## Dr. Owen's Electric Belt.

FOR MAN AND WOMAN

The only practicable electric belt made. Cures Rheumatism, Brights Disease, Sciatica, Torpid Liver, Nervous Debility, Femal Weakness, Spinal Diseases, Kidney Complaint, Sexual Exhaustion, General Debility, St. Vitus Dance, Impotency, Paralysis, Seminal Weakness. Pat'd Aug. 16, 1887. Improved Aug. 1, 1889. Awarded the highest medal at Cincinnati Exposition, 1888. Gives mild or strong current of electricity which stimulates and assists nature to restore weak organs to health and vigor.

ELECTRIC INSOLES $1.00.

Send 6c for sealed illustrated catalogue with full list of diseases and valuable information and sworn statements in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian. DR. OWEN BELT CO., 191 & 193 State St., Chicago, Ill.

---

ASTHMA and Catarrh Cured by the CIGARETTES ESPIC

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest, Neuralgia etc.—Paris: J. Espic, 20, rue St. Lazare.—New York: Fougera; Milhau. Sold by all Chemists of America.

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102 E. WASHINGTON ST. BORSCH-OPTICIAN CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT SATISFACTION GAURANTEED

---

EYES examined free. 90 E. Randolph St. OPTICAL INSTITUTE WATRY OPTICIAN 98 Randolph St. Spectacles to suit. Satisfaction guaranteed.

---

Our Doors Will Not Be Opened Until 9 a. m. and Remain Open to 9 p. m.

**ONLY MONDAY AND TUESDAY.**

If it rains the sale will be continued TWO DAYS LONGER.

## $69,000.00 Of Splendid SHOOS at COST

We give our ENTIRE PROFITS for TWO DAYS to ONLY those who MENTION which PAPER they saw our advertisement in, to KNOW which ONE brings us the MOST TRADE.

This shows a few prices and profits you save:

| Our Regular Price. | Our Cost Price. | Other Dealers' Prices. |
|---|---|---|
| $3.00 | $2.67 | $3.50 |
| $4.00 | $3.35 | $5.00 |
| $5.00 | $4.35 | $6.00 |

During the Remainder of the Week

There will be no deviation in our ONE PRICE, marked in plain figures, except during the below slow hours of the day. To keep our clerks busy then, and to increase our trade, we give our PROFITS to our customers instead of newspapers.

EVERYTHING AT COST

Before 11 a. m. and from 5 to 7 p. m.

893 pairs Ludlow's Shoes at $2.47, and many of our BEST Shoes are included in this GREAT SACRIFICE SALE. Any MINUTE during THE DAY and all MEN'S SHOES.

C. W. Lapham's PALMER HOUSE SHOE STORE 179 STATE-ST.

Country trade and Catalogue orders filled at cost price.

Send your address and receive our Elegant Catalogue, also our Ivorine Pocket Memorandum Tablet, worth 25 cents, FREE OF CHARGE. Mention this paper.

---

INFLUENZA
OR
## LA GRIPPE.

Persons suffering from this complaint should not fail to use

WILBOR'S
COD LIVER OIL
AND
PHOSPHATES.

It gives immediate relief and a permanent cure in a short time.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Be sure, as you value your health, and get the genuine. Manufactured only by

ALEX'R B. WILBOR, Chemist,
BOSTON, MASS.

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TRINIDAD ASPHALT
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
CARTER, HAWLEY & CO.,
54 Wall-st., N. Y. 59 Wabash-av., Chicago.

---

Candy

Try the experiment of sending $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a box of candy PREPAID by express from Denver west to Boston east, of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

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TRADE MARK

GENEVA OPTICAL CO
WHOLESALE
OPTICAL GOODS,
23 Washington-st., Chicago

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# MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

January Sale of

## SILKS.

This sale, which has become an annual affair of importance, includes this year several lots of *very desirable Silks*. The patterns are new, the goods are fresh. *The prices are exceedingly low.* We quote:

300 pcs. 27-inch Printed Shanghai Silks—light and dark grounds—of a regular $1.25 and $1.35 quality,
*Price for this sale* 75c *and* 85c *yd.*

100 pcs. Colored Peau de Soie—worth $1.50 yard,
*Price for this sale* $1 *yd.*

50 pcs. Colored Gros Royal—worth $1.50 to $1.75,
*Price for this sale* 85c *and* 95c *yd.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 25-inch Black Surah, | 75c yd. |
| 24-inch Gros Grain, | 90c yd. |
| 24-inch Faille, | 95c yd. |
| Black Peau de Soie, | 95c yd. |
| Black Royal, | 85c yd. |
| Black Satin Rhadames, | 85c and 90c yd. |

All who have purchased at our previous January Silk Sales will recognize the opportunities which they present.

---

# MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Basement Dress Goods department offers an extraordinary bargain; consisting of French Broadcloths, Colored Cashmeres, and Suitings.

French Broadcloths (350 pcs.), all good colors, 46 inches wide,
(Former price $1.00), now 50c yd.

Colored Cashmeres, 46 inches wide,
(Worth $1.00 yd.), now 65c yd.

Black and Gray Suitings (elegant assortment), in stripes and plaids,
Most excellent value, 50c yd.

---

TO AVOID THE
SMOKE NUISANCE,
BURN
ANTHRACITE PEA COAL
OR SCREENINGS
AND SAVE MONEY.

INQUIRE OF
PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.,
TEMPLE COURT,
Dearborn-st., cor. Quincy.

---

SHIRTS
"TO ORDER."
Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Established 1863. All Patterns Preserved.
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1890.—Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 2 o'clock p. m., Feb. 15, 1890, for manufacturing, delivering, and placing in position certain special furniture in the United States Court-House and Post-Office, Minneapolis, Minn. Drawings and specifications and blank form of proposal can be obtained upon application to this office. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and to waive defects. Proposals should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and indorsed: "Proposals for furniture for Court-House and Post-Office, Minneapolis, Minn."

G. S. BATCHELLER, Acting Secretary.

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# MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

January Sale of

## White Shirts.

We announce for the remainder of this month, beginning today, our 4th Annual Special Sale of Unlaundered Dress Shirts and Night Shirts.

All goods offered are manufactued expressly for this sale, *great care being taken that none but the best workmanship is employed*, and *that the best material*, consistent with the prices, is used.

As representative prices we quote:

500 doz. Shirts 50c each.

New York Mills Muslin, 1800 linen, reinforced bosoms, continuous facings, full size bodies, all lengths of sleeves.

500 doz. Shirts 75c each.

The celebrated Quaker City Shirts, Langdon muslin, 2100 muslin, reinforced bosoms, continuous facings, all lengths of sleeves.

200 doz. Night Shirts 85c each.

Wamsutta muslin, Cash's trimmings, 54 in. long.

*The excellence of the Shirts* which we show has made these Annual Sales of much importance to the purchasing public.

We make SHIRTS TO ORDER ---perfect in fit, best in materials, and lowest in price.

---

# MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

January Sale of

## Embroideries.

Our annual special sale of Embroideries begins today. Every required pattern is shown, and at this sale we quote prices even below our *usual very low figures*. The advantages of buying the season's supply at this special sale are great.

The stock is complete and unbroken.
Every quality is shown—
—in Jaconet.
—in Nainsook,
—in Cambric.
—in India Linen.

The choicest patterns are most quickly chosen.
The prices are "special."

We show Hemstitched Embroideries, Irish Point and Floretta Flouncings, Colored Embroidered Cashmere, Special Patterns in Colored Chambray Skirtings with Combination Colored Embroidery, &c., &c.

We also quote special prices on

Smyrna,
Medici,
Torchon,
**Laces,**

And show by far the largest assortment in Chicago, probably the largest in America.

---

Pshaw! RUB. thats a chestnut
Ariser I have found human foot print
STREETER BROS THE GREAT FOOT FORM LAST.
POST NO BILLS ON CRUSO ISLAND
STREETER'S FOOT FORM

Those who suffer the tortures of Corns, Bunions, and Chilblains, resulting from ill-shaped Shoes, are unaware of the

At Ease Feeling

Obtained in wearing STREETER'S Foot-Form Shoes, which from their perfect construction, do not conflict with NATURE'S LAWS.

Hand Method....$5
New Process....$3

## STREETER'S,

134 State, 68 and 70 Madison.

OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT. SHOES REPAIRED.

---

Big G — Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

---

RUPTURE

$500 Reward for a case of Rupture Dr. Parker cannot [illegible] with the Parker Protective Truss. Parker is the [illegible] expert in his profession, and never fails to reduce, retain, or cure ruptures that have not passed beyond treatment. "Rational Treatment of Rupture," a valuable work of 64 pages, mailed free. Trusses of all kinds, Elastic Stockings, Instruments for Deformities, &c. Dr. A. H. PARKER, President of Truss Co. Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago.